Beaver & Gephart

# Bellefonte Republican.

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VOL. XXV BELLEFONTE, PA., THURSDAY MORNING. SEPTEMBER 20, 1894. NO 38

**REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.**

FOR GOVERNOR,
DANIEL H. HASTINGS, of Centre.

FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR,
WALTER LYON, of Allegheny.

FOR AUDITOR-GENERAL,
AMOS H. MYLIN, of Lancaster.

FOR SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS,
JAMES W. LATTA, of Philadelphia.

FOR CONGRESSMAN-AT-LARGE,
GEORGE F. HUFF, of Westmoreland.
GALUSHA A. GROW, of Susquehanna.

FOR CONGRESS,
W. C. ARNOLD, of DuBois.

FOR STATE SENATOR,
M. L. McQUOWN, of Clearfield.

**Republican County Ticket.**

FOR ASSOCIATE JUDGE,
BENJAMIN RICH, of Fleming.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
P. E. WOMELSDORF, of Philipsburg,
HARRY R. CURTIN, of Roland,

FOR JURY COMMISSIONER,
JOHN D. DECKER, of Potter twp.

FOR PRESIDENT JUDGE,
JOHN G. LOVE, of Bellefonte subject to the decision of the district judicial conference.

### HOW IS IT?

The well intentioned citizen who has not yet decided how to vote at the coming election may well consider his ground. I hope he will inquire of himself how he likes the conditions since the Republican party has gone out of power. How has it been with him individually? Has he had steady employment? Is he paid the old Republican wage rate? Does he find the cost of living cheaper and the ability to meet that cost better? Is his business prosperous? Is he as contented and confident of the future as before? When he has answered to himself these vital questions let him, on his way to the polls, pass the silent mill, the cold furnace, the broken bank, the deserted forge, let him pass by poverty and want, business paralyzed and confidence vanished, and then record his judgment of the responsibility for these conditions and his hope for the future in the ballot which he places in the box.—From speech of General Hastings at the League of Clubs convention.

### THIS IS THE TIME.

This is the time for the best endeavors of prtriotism. If it shall grasp the great opportunity now presented the Republican party will enter upon a new if not a grander career in the redemtion of the land from material and industrial paralysis, from the lack of confidence, which is the father of panics, from that commercial frenzy which drives solvency to the wall, and from that unscrupulous quality of demagogy which seeks to array class against class, capital against labor, and section against section.—From speech of General Hastings at League of Clubs convention.

### Tree Over The Track.

Huntingdon, Pa., September 18.—A peculiar accident occurred on the Pennsylvania railroad at the western entrance to the Spruce Creek tunnel about 3 o'clock this morning. Owing to the recent rains considerable earth was washed from the hill on the south side of the tracks and this resulted in a huge tree being uprooted and overhanging the rails. A freight train eastbound, in charge of Conductor Hezekiah Miller, of Tyrone, and crew, was the first to come into contact with the obstruction and the smoke stack on the locomotive and the "monkey box" on the caboose were brushed from their fastenings as though they were merely dirt before before a broom. Conductor Miller was sitting in the peculiarly named adjunct to the caboose, and he was knocked to the bottom of the car with terrific force. The extent of his injuries, said to be of an internal nature, while not exactly known, are reported to be quite serious, His head especially shows the result of the violent fall. A brakeman named H. Mickey came in contract with the overhanging tree and was swept from the top of a car to the roadbed, according to report. His injuries also required surgical attendance. The caboose was derailed when it struck the tree, but a wrecking crew soon had it replaced.

### WASHINGTON LETTER.

Washington, Sep 17, 1894.
From Our Regular Correspondent.)

Mr. Cleveland's "boy comptroller" of the currency has been putting his foot in it again, it seems, by expressing financial opinions. According to current gossip in inside democratic circles, a delegation of influential democrats from the south and northwest have been to see Secretary Carlisle for the purpose of informing him that Comptroller Eckels must be muzzled during the rest of the campaign, as his financial opinions were accepted as those of the administration and would bring on an open revolt among the silver and inflationist democrats if he persisted in publicly aiding them. The relations between Secretary Carlisle and Comptroller Eckels have never been even fairly cordial, as Mr. Carlisle has never forgotten that Eckels was appointed by Mr. Cleveland without his knowledge, and Eckels has had the big head ever since his appointment, acting as though he considered himself entirely independent of Secretary Carlisle and only responsible to Mr. Cleveland. Notwithstanding these strained relations it is said that Secretary Carlisle sent for Mr. Eckels to come to his private office, and place the complaint before him, thinking to win his consent to what was desired with pleasant arguments. The result was somewhat surprising. Eckels got mad, and told Carlisle that the financial opinions he held and made public at every opportunity were percisely those held by Mr. Cleveland and that he should accept every invitation that was extended him to spread them by making addresses before financial bodies. Mr. Carlisle has a temper when it is aroused, and this young man fully aroused it, and for the next few minutes a person in the next room might easily have imagined themselves listening to a Kentucky teamster arguing with a balky horse. It was probably the worst quarter of an hour young Eckels ever spent. It is said that Eckels is inclined to carry the quarrel to Buzzards bay and to appeal to his patron to stand by him. Mr. Carlisle is said to be willing to let it drop, provided Eckels does not attempt to make any more financial addresses or to get himself interviewed on financial matters during the remainder of the campaign; and that his mind is fully made up, if he does, to let Mr. Cleveland choose whether his Secretary of the Treasury or his Comptroller of currency shall resign. This row occurred before Mr. Eckels Grand Rapids speech, which Secretary Carlisle did not seek to prevent, but to have made common place and without decided opinions, so.

Secretary Carlisle is thoroughly imbibed with the idea that members of the administration should keep mum on the financial question, allowing democratic stump speakers to make the most of the recent resumption of the coinage of silver dollars by the mints, among the silver men of the west and south, that he has declined an invitation to deliver an address before the American Bankers Association, at Baltimore, on the 11th of next month. He made the excuse that it was because he had already accepted an invitation to deliver an address at Batavia, N. Y., on the 13th of October, on the life and character of Robert Morris, the revolutionary patriot, that he could not address the Bankers Association; but it is an open secret here that if it would not have furnished him a reasonable excuse for not speaking at Baltimore the people of Batavia would have been deprived of the pleasure of hearing Mr. Carlisle praise the sturdy virtue of Robert Morris. It is the old old story, Secretary Carlisle wishes to aid the democratic candidates for Congress to throw dust in the eyes of the voters as to what the democratic party intends to do with the financial question. He wishes to give them an opportunity to appeal to whatever happens to be the dominating financial opinion in their respective districts.

The few democratic politicians in Washington are quite busy gossiping over the London interview in which Representative Wilson is made to say that he doesn't believe Mr. Cleveland desires to be a candidate in 1896. The prevailing sentiment seems to be that the statement was made as a feeler in Mr. Cleveland's interest, and it is pointed out that Mr. Cleveland has had plenty of opportunities to personally announce his intention not to be a candidate; also, that he is not in the habit of making announcements of such an important nature—to himself—through third parties. The general belief among republicans has for some months been that Mr. Cleveland was shaping all his acts with the intention of again becoming a candidate.

The turning down of Breckinridge by the democratic voters of the Sixth Kentucky district was the cause of much quiet rejoicing in Washington; particularly among the women, most of whom regard him as a moral leper. The one hundred or more Federal office holders who went from Washington to help Breckinridge get renominated will be about the sickest men in town when they return.

### THE WAR ON PROTECTION.

There can be no mistaking the position of the Democrats. They are not satisfied to stop the work of destruction to the interests of the country, even at this point, after all of the harm that has been wrought by the agitation and the passage of the senate tariff bill. President Cleveland has said that the party has only started on its work of destruction, and all of his office holding followers echo that sentiment.

The latest echo comes from the Pennsylvania Democrats, who met in convention at Harrisburg last week to fill the two places on the state ticket made vacant by the death of one candidate for congressman-at-large and the declination of the other. The policy of continued opposition to the best interests of our own country and our own people was as brazenly advocated by the Pennsylvania Democratic convention held last week as President Cleveland could hope for. The Pennsylvania Democratic office holders want more demoralization, more panic, more poverty, and no return to prosperity that will give the idle thousands work at the wages they were able to secure before the party of paralyzing and poverty producing properties came into power. What particular difference does it make to the office holders? There has been no effort to reduce their salaries, and so long as there is not they are willing to vote for any kind of a platform presented by the office brokers who rule the Democratic party in Pennsylvania at present.

But the office holders and the few other free traders who remain in Pennsylvania certainly reckon wrong if they think they are going to lead any respectable number of Pennsylvanians this year into support of this policy of favoring more of the depression the country has experienced since the result of the election of 1892 was made known.

The office holders and those who are hanging on with the expectation that offices will come their way may support such a policy, but there is too much confidence in the intelligence of the farmer, the mill hand and the shopkeeper, all of whom have felt the evil effects of a threat and a taste of free trade to support by their votes any further effort to give Pennsylvania a reputation of favoring more of it.

With the platform of the latest Pennsylvania Democratic convention fairly presented it ought to be safe, with hard work on the part of the workers in the cause of protection to American industries, to predict the right kind of a majority for the Republican candidates at the November election. And certainly every lover of prosperity ought to feel interested in helping to have Pennsylvania send out such a rebuke to free trade as her well considered verdict at this opportune time.

THE Democrats are not to be blamed for wanting to avoid the only issue there is in this campaign, but the people won't have it. They will vote on the issue.

### Last Tour of the Season to Niagara Falls.

September 27 marks the end of the Niagara Falls series of tours via the Pennsylvania Railroad this year. The extensive patronage accorded the previous trips and the expressions of satisfaction given by participants at the manner in which these tours hava been conducted amply attest their attractiveness and the estimation in which they are held. A tourist agent and chaperon will accompany this last party and render invaluable service in the promotion of general comfort.

The remarkable rate of $10 for the round trip from Philadelphia, Washington, and Baltimore, with proportionate rates from other points, couers the expense of transportation to and from this wonderful work of nature, especially magnificent and picturesque at this season, with the surrounding autumn coloring.

For details and information consult ticket agents of the company.

### A Defiant Gambler.

Chicago, Sept. 18.—At half-past one o'clock this afternoon a squad of the detectives from Matt Pinkerton's agency attempted to raid the gambling house of Harry Varnell, ex-county boodler, at 119 Clark street. The inmates of the establishment had been advised of the intended raid and made a stubborn resistance. Several bloody noses and black eyes were inflicted and the row continued until Varnell secured warrants for the arrest of the Pinkerton men from a near-by magistrate on a charge of disorderly conduct. A squad of special constables descended upon the detectives and took them to the Harrison street station and the gamblers went to work to repair damages. Varnell announced that he would open up as usual to-night. It is said that the raid was the work of the civic federation. Another story is that it is a phase of the war between the trust gamblers and those who are carrying on business on their own hook.

### AN INDEPENDENT VIEW.

The Washington Post, one of the best known of the independent newspapers of the country, and certainly the leading newspaper of Washington, recently expressed the opinion that the only hope for renewed prosperity in the country was the defeat of the Democratic party, and the success of the representatives of the party of protection to our own home interests. Someone who thought this anything but what ought to come from an independent newspaper, wrote to The Post charging it with straying from the independent path. The answer of The Post is worth reading. It said:

"Some remarks of ours yesterday morning apropos of the Maine elections appear to have caused a great deal of excitement in certain worthy and much respected quarters—a great deal more, it seems to us, than the occasion warrants. Certainly our assertion that the country is likely to regard the Republican party as the safest custodian of its welfare under existing circumstances does not justify the query, yesterday propounded, whether The Post had "gone over to Republicanism."

The Post has not "gone over" to the Republican or any other party, nor does it intend at any future time to do so. The Post is an independent journal in the best and truest and broadest sense of the term. It estimates parties by the standard of their avowed motives and their accomplished acts. It judges public men in the same way. What we said yesterday was in perfect harmony with our repeated declarations in the past. When the Democratic party made its first cowardly dicker with Populism by incorporating the income tax in its schemes of government The Post expressed the opinion that it had forfeited the respect and confidence of intelligent men. When the house leaders announced their purpose of destroying and crippling American industries in pursuit of a crazy chimera of economic reform, The Post branded them as unfit for leadership. When, after the victory achieved for common sense and patriotism and national prosperity by the courage and devotion of a few Democratic senators, Mr. Wilson proclaimed amidst uproarous applause that he intended to perpetuate the agitation of his fantastic and hysterical philosophy, The Post [illegible] American people would repudiate a party capable of such insensate mischief and folly. And when the news from Maine came in on Monday night, The Post's comment on the figures was but the logical corollary of those antecedent propositions and demonstrations.

To us the case seems clear as day. The country is tired of unrest and agitation and suspense. Our industries have been prostrate for more than two years. Commerce has languished, trade and manufacture have reached their lowest ebb, hundreds of thousands of our people have been reduced to want, the land has fainted in the shadow of a great calamity. The people need a new dispensation, they need peace, security and confidence, they need a resumption of industrial activity, and emancipation from the fetters of despair. And if the Democratic leaders of the house propose, as they have said, to come back here next winter to renew the strife and turmoil from which we have just emerged and to suspend material progress while they indulge in agitating controversy, why then the people will achieve their own salvation by snatching power from hands so shamefully incapable of using it beneficently.

The Post has not changed its views in the very smallest and most insignificant respect. The Post seeks only the honor, the welfare and the greatness of the nation, and it supports or antagonizes men and measures, policies and parties accordingly as they promote or hinder that noble and priceless consummation. But no legislation is preferable to bad and improvident legislation; the defeat of the Democratic party is preferable to ruin of the American people. And if the leaders are bent on perpetuating the suspense and the tribulation of the past two years, we shall contemplate its retirement with a resignation too complete for words.

### HAY AND THE NEW TARIFF.

In their efforts to make room in this country for the products of other nations, to the detriment of our own people, the framers of the new tariff bill were very solicitous about the interests of the sugar trust, but when it came to considering anything in which the farmer was interested the farmer was not considered. In nothing is this better shown than in the change made in the duty on hay imported into this country. This duty is reduced about one-half, and this calls attention to the fact that Canada is now our strongest competitor in the hay market, and that the price of hay is sure to be materially reduced to the certain detriment of the farmer. The cost of production of hay in Canada is 45 per cent. less than in the United States. In 1870 the hay yield in the United States was 24,535,000 tons; in 1880 the yield was 31,925,233 tons; in 1893 it was 65,766,158, worth $570,382,872, or more than double the value of the cotton crop, more than twice the value of the wheat crop, nearly fifteen times greater than that of the tobacco crop, and within a fraction of that of the corn crop of 1893, which was $[illegible],000,000 in value.

The New York Sun is inclined to think that this change in the tariff on hay may make some Empire state farmers do a turn of political hay making this year, and it would not be surprising if the intelligent Pennsylvania farmer turned some of his attention in the same direction.

EVERY intelligent Pennsylvanian will do his part in voting this year to promote a renewal of the prosperity that existed before the free traders came into power. The way to do it is to vote them out.

THE farmer is discriminated against in every line of the Gorman tariff law. Although it is shown that the value of the hay crop in the country was greater under the McKinley tariff law than that of the cotton crop, the Gorman tariff law does not hesitate to protect cotton, a southern industry, while at the same time cutting the duty on hay to such an extent that the Canadian crop will come in and reduce the selling price of the hay of every Pennsylvania farmer. And yet some Pennsylvania farmers are expected to vote the Democratic ticket again this year. They will hardly do it, however. The Pennsylvania farmer is as intelligent as any of his fellow citizens, and has not failed to discover by which party his interests were best preserved. He knows that the party that takes care of the interests of the cotton grower and puts his hay in competition with the cheap Canadian market is not the one that he ought to support, and at the coming election is hardly likely to give his support to a party or the candidates of a party who while denouncing the policy of protection are very careful to hold on to so much of it as applies to southern interests, while knocking it off without any kind of consideration of the interests of the north. Oh no, the Pennsylvania farmer will not vote the Democratic ticket this year. This is the year above all others when he will have intelligence enough to see that it is his own particular interest to vote against the Democratic party, and thereby display, the best way, he can his opposition to the policy of the party which has legislated directly against his interests and the products of his farm.

GENERAL HASTINGS will set a good example to other workers in the cause of protection by the extended tour he proposes making before the close of the campaign. It is [illegible] general has before him in a speech making tour through almost every county in the state, and every Republican ought to follow his example, and instead of waiting for the successful result that is sure to come in November, turn in and help to make the victory one that will give Pennsylvania the lead as the upholder of the good cause of protection to American industries, from which results peace and plenty. As Pennsylvania expects to lead the states in the matter of recording opposition to the free trade policy of the present administration, so should every county in the state make an effort to attain the distinction of showing the greatest gain in Republican votes. It never was so much of an honor to stand up well for the cause of protection and in opposition to free trade as it will be this year.

ONE of the tricks already being resorted to in portions of the state to get votes away from the Republican party is the organization of Populist parties in different counties. As a rule the leaders in such organizations are Democrats, who will vote the Democratic ticket on election day, but will profess throughout the campaign devotion to the Populistic party, in the hope thereby that a few Republicans, here and there, will be attracted away from their party far enough to waste their votes on the candidates of the Populists. This trick has already been worked in parts of the state, and will doubtlessbe resorted to generally before the end of the campaign. Republicans should not be fooled by it into lending any aid in this way to the Democratic cause. Every Republican vote cast for the candidates of the Populists is a vote against the policy of protection and a vote for free trade.

BY AN investigation, so thorough as to leave no room to doubt its correctness, it is shown that when the country was prosperous under protection in 1892 the consumption of wheat was 5.91 bushels for every one of our population. A year later, during the Democratic hard times, the consumption of wheat fell off to 4.85 bushels for each person, a decrease of 1.06 bushels per capita, or a total decrease of 71,550,000 bushels. This falling off in the demand for wheat shows the farmers why wheat was cheaper, the people not being able even to buy as much bread when the fear of free trade was hanging over them as when they were at work and prosperous under protection.

HON. TOM JOHNSON, the celebrated Democratic congressman from Ohio, said of the Gorman tariff bill: "You will find as soon as the bill is signed by the president that you have made a present of $46,000,000 in cash to the sugar trust, besides enabling it to tax the people millions more every year; and you will find every bag of sugar sold for a dollar decreased in size one-third, and every woman who buys it a missionary to preach against the Democratic party and its doctrines." The president did not sign the bill, but permitted it to become a law without his signature. The wisdom of Mr. Johnson's prediction is being proven daily.

If you want to get cured take Manners Double Extract Sarsaparilla. It's the best. Try it. 50 cents.

### CONFIDENCE PRODUCERS.

Following the splendid Republican victory in Vermont, the result of the election in Maine last week is well calculated to produce a renewal of that confidence for the future always felt when the Republican party, which makes a business of running the government in the interests of the people of the United States, is in power. The result of the special election in Pennsylvania last February, with the result of the several other state elections held after that, and the verdict of the people in Vermont and Maine, may well be regarded as a renewed indication of the wisdom of Abraham Lincoln, when he said: "You can fool some of the people all of the time, and all of the people some of the time, but you cannot fool all of the people all of the time."

A good number of the people were fooled in 1892, it is true, but they don't appear backward about acknowledging it as far as heard from, and as soon as they can be heard from. And this indication of the general desire to get back to the old conditions and put back the party that was in power before 1892 is bound to produce that confidence in the future that is so much needed to improve demoralized trade and give employment at decent wages to the great army of American workmen who have known such want in the past sixteen or eighteen months as was not known in this country before.

Unquestionably such a verdict of the people as comes from Vermont and Maine will be regarded by the manufacturer as an indication that there is to be a return all around to the party of protection to the home interests, and with confidence in such a result we may well expect a revival of prosperity such as even a reasonable expectation of Republican rule is bound to produce.

There is no danger or reason to fear that Pennsylvania will be found a laggard in the work of confidence producing when her vote is counted at the end of this campaign, unless it be from the danger of over confidence and the belief that no work is needed to make Pennsylvania's verdict indicate the great desire her people have to get the government of the country back into the hands of its friends.

Maine has furnished an additional reason for the work that is always necessary [illegible], from which Republicans have nothing to fear. Pennsylvania ought to give at this time a greater majority in proportion to her vote than was given by the voters of Maine. This is a big job to undertake, but Pennsylvania is equal to it, and there ought to be a general effort in every part of the state to help the work along and place the Keystone state where she belongs, the leader in the good work of confidence producing.

### IT HELPS AUSTRIA.

The Philadelphia Record, whose editor and owner is the Democratic candidate for governor of Pennsylvania, is the last person to be suspected of discussing any effect of the new tariff law that is not correct. In the issue of The Record of Sept. 10, we find the following in its foreign correspondence:

"In several Austrian trades the new law has been welcomed cordially. The McKinley tariff almost killed the mother of pearl industry in Austria by piling up a tax that amounted to 140 per cent. Under the new rate, which is about 84 per cent., it will be possible to revive the business. The reduction of duties on gloves and Bohemian glassware has been received thankfully by the Austrian manufacturers."

What answer have the free traders and opponents of the McKinley law to make to such an admission as this, in which there is no effort even to counteract the fact that the McKinley law was a benefit to American manufacturers, and that its repeal and the passage of the Gorman tariff bill is regarded by Austrian trades in such light that they welcome it cordially and, to use the words of Mr. Singerly's paper, "The reduction of duties on gloves and Bohemian glassware has been received thankfully by the Austrian manufacturers."

The Austrian manufacturers are certainly delighted with the new tariff law, and they certainly would not be delighted if it did not abolish the McKinley law, which shut out their goods and gave those of the American manufacturer a chance.

There is plenty of food for reflection in the paragraph above quoted from Mr. Singerly's paper, and the voters of Pennsylvania who have any doubt about the genuineness of it can find it in the first column of the fifth page of the Philadelphia Record of Monday, Sept. 10.

### Fatal Accident at Granville.

Huntingdon, Pa., September 18.—A fatality occurred on the Pennsylvania railroad at Granville, early this morning which resulted in the death of one William Dop, colored, believed to be a preacher. Dop was walking on the north track when he was run down by second section of western express. He was hurled some distance from the spot where the accident occurred, but with the exception of a few abrasions on the face there were no signs of outward injury. His back, however, is believed to have been broken. The body was brought to this place for burial. In Dop's pockets were found a crisp $5 bill and a small Bible of the 1836 edition.

## LEXOW POLICE INVESTIGATION.

### A Pathetic Story Told by Mrs. C. Ella Urchittet.

New York, Sept. 12.—At to-day's session of the Lexow police investigation committee the most important witness was Mrs. C. Ella Urchittet, who came here six years ago. She had $600 and opened a small cigar store, and cried as she told how a detective—she thought his name was Forgal—had said she made what money she had by improper means, and demanded that he be paid $50. She gave him $25. He arrested her after that.

"He did not take me to the station house," she said. The station house was in Attorney street. Her store was on the corner of Bridge and Broome streets. She said: "He walked with me around the streets until 3 o'clock in the morning. Then he pulled down my stockings to see if I had any money. I saw the policeman divide the money with another man. He took me to Essex market and let me go there. The next morning he told me that I must raise the other $25. He told me that my children would be taken from me unless I gave him the $50. I was locked up four days and was then taken to court."

Mrs. Urchittet did not know what was going on in court. The complaint was that of keeping a disorderly house. The charge was untrue. She was fined $50, sent to jail and her children were sent to an orphan asylum. She had been trying to get her children back, but has not succeeded.

Mr. Moss told the committee he had investigated the case thoroughly and was convinced of its entire truth.

Mr. Goff thought it would be a gracious act on the part of the majority to adjourn to after the democratic convention and so an adjournment was held until Monday, Oct. 4.

It was learned at headquarters this afternoon that Applegate, the Lexow witness, was wanted by the police of the Thirteenth precinct on a charge of highway robbery, committed in December last.

The complainant in the case lives in Holmesburg, Pa., and was in Applagate's company when he lost a gold watch and $100. He swore out a warrant for Applegate's arrest, but the police could not find him, and had no trace of him until he turned up on the Lexow witness stand. They have telegraphed to the Holmesburg man to come to New York and prosecute him.

### Will Vote for Breckinridge.

Washington, Sept. 12.—About seventy-five or eighty government clerks employed in the treasury and war department and in the government printing office, under Public Printer Benedict, left Washington at 2.25 o'clock yesterday afternoon, over the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad, for their homes in the Seventh congress district of Kentucky, to lend their energies to the support of Colonel W. C. Breckinridge in his coming fight at the primaries on Saturday next for renomination to congress.

At the office of the railroad company the men were busy buying tickets. To a United Press reporter one of them said: "You see, we don't travel on passes, but pay our way. Another thing, we go unsolicited by Colonel Breckinridge, but of our own free will and accord. We intend to see his silvery hairs again in the house of representatives."

Another party of about forty government employes will leave Washington on Thursday, with the same object in view. In the party will be several officials in the departments.

### Maine's Majority Over 38,000.

Lewistown, Me., Sept. 12.—The Lewistown Journal has received returns from nearly the whole state. Four hundred and forty-five towns give Cleaves, republican, 67,047; Johnson, democrat, 28,963; Hersey, prohibitionist, 2,456; Bateman, populist, 4,858. Republican plurality 38,934. The same towns in 1892 gave Cleaves, republican, 68,578; Johnson, democrat, 52,718; Hussey, prohibitionist, 3,674; Bateman, populist, 2,875. Republican plurality 13,020. Increase in Cleaves' vote 1,309. Decrease in Johnson's vote 23,755. In the Second district Dingley for congress has 10,100 plurality.

### Suicide of a Spanish Noble.

Madrid, Sept. 12.—The duke of San Carlos, gentleman of the bed chamber of the king of Saxony, whose suicide was announced yesterday, had a mania for believing that he was unable to attain moral perfection. On Saturday last he returned to Madrid from the palace of La Grandja, where his wife is lady in waiting upon the Infanta Isabelle. On Monday the duke attended mass, and took the sacrament; he then returned home, locked himself in a bath room, knelt on the floor, and shot himself through the head with a revolver.

### Natural Gas Explosion.

Anderson, Ind., Sept. 12.—A terrific natural gas explosion occurred at Alexander, near here this morning. The Free & Calloway block was completely wrecked and the family of E. D. Meyerz, which lived in the block, was buried in the debris. They were rescued but Meyers and his sister were fatally hurt. The Western Union telegraph office, the United States express office, a hardware store, and Free & Calloway's bank were completely destroyed. The loss is $18,000. The explosion occurred in the basement of the Free & Calloway block. E. D. Meyers, who is editor of the Alexandria Record, is the most seriously injured. He was blown twenty feet into the air and came down beneath the ruins. Both he and his sister, who is fearfully burned, will die.

Windows in the vicinity of the building were broken and there were many narrow escapes. Fire broke out in the debris but was quickly gotten under control.

### ITALIA'S PERILOUS VOYAGE.

#### Struck by A Terrific Hurricane at Sea.

New York, Sept. 16.—The Anchor line steamer Italia from Mediterranean ports, experienced a hurricane on September 8. The wind began to blow hard on the evening of September 7th and gradually increased in force until 3 o'clock the next afternoon, when it was found necessary to heave the ship so that she might ride easier. A couple of stay sails were set to steady the rolling of the steamer.

The gale developed into a hurricane and at 6 p. m. the steering chain parted and the steamer fell into the trough of the sea. Before the headgear could be shipped, a tremendous sea boarded the vessel on the port side and swept every movable thing from the decks. Life boats numbers one and three were stove into kindling wood and number six was carried completely away. The doors doors of the smoking room and hospital were smashed, and the copper pipes along the deck which supply steam to the donkey engines and windlasses, were twisted into fantastic shapes. The engine room skylight was broken and water passed into the engine room. A quantity of water also found its way into the after saloon, but beyond wetting carpets and cushions, the damage done was trifling. As soon as the hand steering wheel was rigged, the ship was again headed to the swell and rode out the gale in safety.

The Wilson line steamer "Hindoo," Capt. James Douglass, also encountered the tail of the same hurricane, but escaped with the loss of part of her castle fittings.

### Shot and Killed His Wife.

Philadelphia, Sept. 6.—Whithout any known motive Samuel A. Kilpatrick, aged 45 years, shot his wife Mary twice in the abdomen at 1.30 o'clock this morning at their home, 6954 Marsden street. The woman died this afternoon. The Kilpatricks were given a party and when the husband had finished dancing with his wife he went to an upper room, got a revolver, and then fired twice at the woman as she was in the midst of the guests. None of the other attendants were hit by the bullets intended for Mrs. Kilpatrick but as Edward Price, aged 30, grasped the woman in his arms to prevent her from falling the husband opened fire on him. The bullet went through Price's right arm. Kilpatrick ran from the dwelling pursued by the guests and landed in the arms of the policemen. The husband is said to be [illegible] assigned for the deed. For eighteen years and until two years ago, Kilpatrick was a bookkeeper at the house of correction, but lost his position through some irregularity in his books. Since then he has been despondent. The murderer is in jail.

Rear Admiral Meade, who is by name and in many other ways identified with Philadelphia, reaches his high rank at an unusually early age and will hold it for a time correspondingly long. His brilliant career in the war, has been succeeded by equally efficient service in peace. He has shown himself equally capable in administrative work, in directing ordnance operations and in the naval commands with which he has been entrusted. His career as admiral will be watched with equal interest and expectation, and it would be impossible to name any officer of a rank as high in whom the public which is familiar with the work and record of our naval officers places more confidence.

—The report circulated on the streets this morning that Mrs. Robert Cole died of a contagious disease is not correct. The attending physician assures everyone that there is nothing to fear as her death was the result of an affliction not the least contagious.


## TERRIBLE WEIGHT.

### THAT BEARING DOWN FEELING.

[SPECIAL TO OUR LADY READERS.]

The recovery of Lucretia Osborne Putnam of Forristdale, Mass., was really wonderful. She had been sick for years.




She was utterly prostrated, and seemed beyond a hope of cure.

Her spine, heart, liver, and brain were all seriously affected.

The weight of her body upon her feet would cause dizziness, faintness, and terrible pains in her back, and it was sometimes several hours before she could dress.

This woman's trouble was in her womb, effecting her whole constitution.

She was crushed with that indescribable feeling of bearing down, and suffered agonies that would appal a man.

She found new life in *Lydia E. Pinkham's* Vegetable Compound.

She says: "I am like one raised from the dead. I was sick so long I thought I never could get well.

"The suffocating, gasping attacks and awful bearing down feeling left me, my appetite returned, and my friends wondered at my improved looks. I believe Mrs. Pinkham's remedies are a sure cure for the misery of our sex."


### DEBS ON BROTHERHOODS.

#### The Great Eugene V. Arrives With His Reports in Harrisburg.

Harrisburg, September 12.—Eugene V. Debs, president of the American Railway union, arrived from Chicago to-night and and at once denied that that he had come on for the purpose of antagonizing the re election of Grand Master Sargent. He explained that his trip was unexpected, inasmuch as his presence in the courts at Chicago was demanded, and only when Judge Woods kindly excused him for two or three days did he decide to attend the convention. As grand secretary and treasurer of the Brotherhood of Firemen for six months from August, 1892, to February, 1893, and as editor of the Firemen's Magazine, it was his duty to submit the reports to the convention. He had forwarded the reports, but his personal explanation of various items, he knew, would be more satisfactory, and that was his principal reason for starting east.

He was escorted to his hotel by several newspaper men who met him at the station, and in an interview of an hour, discussed the principles of the American Rail way union and the Pullman strike and its results. He explained that his differences with Sargent were on matters of policy and not personal at all; that on the contrary, their relations were friendly. He dwelt upon the centralization of labor organizations as the only way in which labor can hope to struggle against capital with any hope of success. The old brotherhoods, he said, were all very well at one time, but conditions have changed and unity, complete federation was now necessary. He said the present brotherhood system is a delusion, because it does not protect, and he defied any one to point out a single instance where a brotherhood strike, unless backed up by other organizations, has been a success. As to the Pullman strike, the federal courts had made victory impossible.

### The Land of Promise

Is the mighty West, the land that "tickled with a hoe laughs at a harvest," the El-Dorado of the miner; the goal of the agricultural emigrant. While it teems with all the elements of wealth and prosperity, some of the fairest and most fruitful portions of it bear a harvest of malaria reaped in its fullness by those unprotected by a medical safeguard. No one seeking or dwelling in a malarial locality is safe from the scourge without Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Emigrants, bear this in mind. Commercial travelers sojourning in malarious regions should carry a bottle of the Bitters in the traditional gripsack. Against the effects of exposure, mental or bodily over-work, damp and unwholesome food or water, it is an infallible defense. Constipation, rheumatism, biliousness, dyspepsia, nervousness and weakness of stregth are all remedied by this genial restorative.

### Gen. Hastings in the Field.

General Hastings started this morning for Emporium, Cameron county, where he will speak this evening, opening his seven weeks of unremitting labor and speech-making until election day. He went as far as Lock Haven this morning where he was joined by Walter Lyon, the candidate for lieutenant governor; James W. Latta, candidate for secretary of internal affairs; Charles Warwick, city solicitor of Philadelphia, and George McCain, representative of the Philadelphia Press. The General was accompadied from Bellefonte by Mr. Henry Hall, of the Pittsburg Times. The whole party held "open doors" at the Fallon House until 4.15 in the afternoon when they departed for Emporium. From now until the close of the campaign Gen. Hastings is booked for from one to three speeches daily, and he does not expect to again set foot in Bellefonte until he returns the morning of election day, November 1th. That means just eight weeks of speech-making, probably anywhere from sixty to seventy-five speeches.

### The Drilling Commenced.

The derrick on the Salt Lick Gas and Oil Company's premises near Karthaus is completed, and intelligence from there states that drilling was begun this morning. The first test well will be drilled to a depth of 2,000 feet, and the success that is met with when that depth is attained will determine whether two more wells will be drilled.

All the surface indications are that gas and oil exist in that vicinity, and all who are interested in the project are confident that a new gas and oil territory is about to be developed.

The work of drilling the test well will be continued day and night until the drill has gone down the specified 2,000 feet, unless gas or oil is reached at a less depth. News from the seat of operations will be interesting as the drilling progresses.

### Goodyear Mills at Gaines.

Within the last few days new developments concerning the building of the Goodyear mill at Gaines have come to the surface. It is now said that Mr. Goodyear has nearly completed arrangements with C. B. Watrous to have his saw mill enlarged and improved, and that he will cut the Goodyear lumber instead a new mill. Mr. Watrous estimates that it will cost him about $2.5000 to put the mill in shape. The necessary switches will be built by the Goodyear and will cost about $2,500. It is proposed to run the mill nights and day. From 75 to 100 men will be employed.

—A young child of Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Nolan, of Coleville, died on Sunday.


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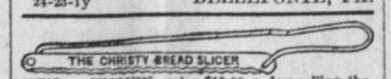
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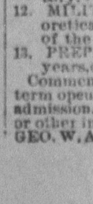
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—Don't allow the weeds to go to seed, but cut them down and consign them to the fire.

—The political tidal wave is coming, and aspiring politicians should get in out of the wet.

—Squirrel hunters are not having the success anticipated in bagging the wary little game.

—It takes no less than 2,600 red cedar trees to supply wood to the pencil manufacturers of this country.

—The apple crop throughout Nittany, as well as all other valleys in the county, is a pronounced failure.

—The Clearfield county Sabbath school convention will be held in DuBois on Thursday and Friday, September 21st and 22nd.

—If it clears up this afternoon to-night will be a good one for lovers. They can stay up later than usual on the pretense of watching for the eclipse.

—At Williamsport a few days ago a marriage license was applied for by a loving couple whose ages aggregated 149 years, the groom being 74 and the bride 75.

—Mr. George Marshall, of Thomas street, says if some person don't quit stealing his chickens that some person is going to get caught sure. So look a "leedle oud."

—There's a man in a little town about ten miles from Dallas, Tex., who is landlord of the only hotel, the storekeeper, the only lawyer in the place and the pastor of the only church.

—Gregg Post, No. 95, of this place, came in for a good share of applause for their fine marching order in the G. A. R. parade at Pittsburg on Tuesday. The Post had eighty-two men in line.

—James Nolan, Esq., of Philipsburg, formerly of this place, and Miss Blanche Stratton, of Gearhartville, were married on Monday last. Jim's friends all thought he was a confirmed bachelor, but he has proved he isn't.

—According to the Huntingdon county papers Judge D. L. Krebs has instituted a suit in the Common Pleas Court of Huntingdon county, for R. B. Wigton & Sons, for damages in freight discrimination in the sum of $360,000.

—Lowell Meyer came home last week from Williamsport, where he underwent treatment in the hospital for a peculiarly affected wrist. The treatment did him much good and he expects to soon recover the use of his arm.

—C. M. Bower, Esq., of this place, will be one of the speakers at a grand reunion and harvest home picnic to be held in Colgate's grove, near Shirleysburg, Blair county, under the auspices of the Reformed churches of Orbisona and neighboring charges.

—Bill Nye says: "Go where you will in this country and you will find men talking about the tariff and the tax on raw material who haven't had a mouthful of raw material or any other kind in their houses for weeks except as their wives earned it and brought it home to them. The country is full of men who have thought so hard for the commonwealth that the seats of their trousers shine like the dome of the Massachusetts state house."

—The fifth district convention of the W. C. T. U. of the department of Pennsylvania will convene at Lock Haven on Thursday, September 27, in the G. A. R. rooms. There will be two sessions, one in the morning at 9.30 and one in the afternoon, ending with an open air meeting in the evening, to which the public is invited. There will be delegations from Centre, Lycoming, Bradford, Tioga, Potter and Clinton counties.




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## FOUGHT IN THE "CRATER."

### Reunion of the Forty-Fifth Pennsylvania That Lost 80 per cent. of its Enlistment.

The survivors of the Forty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers Infantry held a reunion at the court house. Capt. W. W. Tyson, of the Erie soldiers' home, presided, and C. T. Fryberger, of Philipsburg, Centre county, was the secretary. Addresses were made by R. J. Richards, ex-lieutenant governor of Ohio; Rev. R. —. Brown, of New Castle, the chaplain of the famous "Roundhead" regiment, and other comrades. The officers elected were John I. Curtin, of Bellefonte, president, and Eugene Beugen, secretary.

The regiment was recruited in Centre, Tioga, Lancaster and Wayne counties, and was mustered in October 16, 1861. It re-enlisted January 1, 1864. General Thomas Welsh was the first colonel, and he was succeeded by Gen. Curtin. The regiment was in front of Petersburg, and when the Forty-eighth Pennsylvania dug the mine, the Forty-fifth placed the powder in it and fought the greater part of the day in the "crater." It lost more than 80 per cent. of its enlistment. There were 227 killed in battle and 472 died of disease and exposure in Rebel prisons.—Pittsburg Times.

### Wonderful Display.

Captain Crossman, of the Columbian line steamship Alliance, which arrived from Colon last night, tells of a wonderful electrical observed off Cape Hatteras. "During thirty-five years' experience" and the weary rest of it, he had never witnessed an electrical storm of such magnificent prodigality. A sky black as a funeral pall acted as a background for the display.

It was Friday night, the captain said, when his vessel found the latitude of the Atlantic "Cape of Storms." There were indications of a severe squall, and the pilot said there would be a storm. The captain expected something unusual, if anything can be reckoned as unusual which happens off Cape Hatteras.

When the skythad got through painting itself jet, a flash of lightning came along and split itto litttle strips. Then, accordingly to the sailormen, followed a series of wonderful flashes of light. "This was kept up," he says, "for several hours, culminating in a grand finale, resembling the simultaneous discharge of a millon rockets."

Then a choking darkness settled over the ocean, the rain fell in quivering sheets and the show was over.

Another phase of the storm is described by Captain Hansen, of the Norwegian fruit steamer Bana, which arrived from Baracoa. He liked the display to an immense sun, varying from a dull glow to a lurid brightness, with intermittent flashes across its face and around it. At one time it looked to Captain Hansen as though it were crapedt on both sides with an immense double curtain of light, which came and went at frequent intervals during the storm's progress. There were innumerable smaller bright spots and patches, which revolved around the large ones several times, and then seemed to lose themselves in the sea, only to be replaced by others. The illumination lasted with kaleidoscopic changes, from 10 p. m. until 3.40 a. m.—*N. Y. Times.*

### Popular Young Man Married.

The following further particulars of the Heckman-Kreamer wedding are furnished by one of those who attended it.

A very pleasant affair occurred Wednesday, in the wedding of S. H. Heckman, of Lock Haven, and Miss Jennie Kreamer, daughter of H. W. Kreamer, at the bride's home in Centre Hall, Pa. At 12 o'clock the bride and groom, led by A. O. Gruver, of Lock Haven, as groomsman, and Miss Tacy Kreamer, marched into the parlor beautifully decorated with ferns, goldenrod and potted plants, to the strains of Mendelshon's wedding march as played on the piano by Miss Mamie Kreamer, of Boalsburg. After the ceremony was performed by Rev. S. H. Eisenburg, those present partook of an elegant repast prepared for the occasion. Many beautiful and useful presents were presented, among which was a handsome silver tea set, the gift of VanDyke & Co., with whom Mr. Heckman is employed. Among the guests present from Lock Haven were H. H. VanDyke and wife, A. H. Kauffman and Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Bartges. The happy couple left on the afternoon train amid showers of rice to spend a week or ten days at Niagara, Buffalo, Rochester and other places of interest. Mr. and Mrs. Heckman will make their homes in Lock Haven.

### Fall Meeting of the State Board of Agriculture.

The regular fall meeting of the state board of agriculture is to be held this year at the Pennsylvania State college, on the 17th and 18 of October. The program, which is nearly completed, includes addresses by Dr. N. C. Schaeffer, state superintendent of public instruction, and President Atherton, of the college. The larger part of one afternoon will be given up to an inspection of the work of the college and experiment station.

—There are two kinds of freckles, sun and constitutional. The first come from the sun, last all summer and disappear at the approach of Jack Frost; the others come from a superabundance of iron of in the blood or a bad condition of the liver. Citric acid, applied to the "pinches of Phœbus," is recommended by reliable authorities. No harm will be done the face even if they do not come off. The discolorations will wear off as the weather and sun cools. Nothing will do away with the constitutional freckle but a blood purifier or liver reform.

### Who Will it Be.

Who, asks an exchange, will be the last survivor of the thousands of Union soldiers who went forth to battle in the sixties? When will the clods of earth fall upon his coffin? Estimates that have been made show that it is likely that the last survivor will die about the year 1951. The Revolutionary war had a representative on the earth up the year 1869, when Daniel Bakeman, at the age of 109 years a soldier of the memorial struggle for independence, passed away at the town of Freedom, in New York state. He had survived the close of the war in 1783, by eighty-six years. The same limit after 1865, the close of the civil war, would place 1951 as the time when the last union soldier would go to join the thousands who died beside him on the battlefield as well as the vast host that dropped out of the ranks one by one in the days of peace that followed the great struggle. What a distinction it will be—that of the last survivor.

### Found Dead in Bed.

Levi Hendershot, an old resident of Pennsylvania Furnace, was found dead in bed at his home Wednesday morning. He and his wife retired early, and in the early morning the latter got up and prepared breakfast and when she called him she received no answer, and went to the room and found him dead. The doctor who was immediately summoned gave his opinion that he had expired early in the night from apoplexy. He was 67 years of age and had lived in the neighborhood all his life. Two sons and one daughter survive, with the mother. Two sons and two daughters have gone before. His son Jacob was killed one year ago at Tow Hill. One son, William, is a resident of our town. Funeral services were held today at 10 a. m. Interment in the Furnace cemetery.

### $5,000 for His Peaches.

H. J. Shellenberger, a Juniata county farmer, raised 7,000 crates of peaches in his 30-acre orchard, this year, from which he realized over $5,000. That beats raising wheat all hollow. The average editor don't know much about farming, we admit, but it don't require a very brainy one to point out the fact that if farmers want to make money these days, they will have to devote less attention to wheat and more of it to truck raising, fruit culture and the like. The Juniata county farmers, according to a statement made to us a few days ago, will this year realize $100,000 on their peach crop alone, which is equivalent to over $5 for every man, woman and child in the county.

### McQuown Nominated.

The Republican Senatorial conference of this district met in the Bush House parlors in this place at one o'clock this afternoon. Clinton county presented Mr. O. A. Harvery and Clearfield county Mr. M. L. McQuown as candidates. Centre county had no candidate. There was only one ballot taken and on that McQuown was nominated.

The delegates in the conference were from Centre county, W. I. Fleming, Frank Clemson and A. T. James; of Clinton, A. S. Grow, L. C. Furst and Geo. C. Shaw; Clearfield, F. H. McCulley, W. C. Miller and H. B. Hartswick.

### Weather Crop Bulletin.

The weather crop bulletin for the central section of the state for the week ending September 10th, says the long-wished for rain came at last, but too late to repair the damage done by the drought. Most of the crops are too far advanced to be affected by the copious showers, but pastures and some of the late crops will be improved and the ground put in good condition for plowing and seeding. Potatoes will be much below average. Corn will be short and buckwheat less than usual. Tobacco housed in good condition. Late vegetables should be benefitted.

### Would Kick Anyhow.

An exchange shoots the following at the kickers: "If there was an ice cold lemonade spring on every farm and every village garden, if bread grew on sunflower stalks and every blade of grass was tipped with a $10 gold coin, a certain class of cranks would kick because there were no sticks in the lemonade, no butter and preserves on the bread, and because the grass did not produce $25 instead of $10 coins on the blades."

### A New Departure.

The Water committee of Bellefonte council is holding under consideration the advisability of making the water tax a compulsory semi-annually payment tax, to be collected the first of June and December of each year. This is the way it is done in a great many other places and the result is far more satisfactory all around than under the system now in vogue in Bellefonte.

### Pay Your Tax.

Now that you have registered and have been assessed, the next thing to be attended to is the payment of your tax. Examine your receipts and see whether you have one dated since November 6, 1893. If not, and you are over twenty-two years old, you must pay a county state tax before October 6th.

### The Jury Puzzled.

The coroner's jury at Lock Haven empaneled to inquire into the cause of the railroad accident on the P. & E. division ast Saturday on Tuesday rendered the following verdict:

"That the death of the said Jeremiah Sheehan was caused in a wreck of a freight train running eastward known as second No. 52 and a work train running westward, engine No. 2,023, at 6 o'clock, a. m., September 8, 1894, on the P. & E. railroad, about two miles above Lock Haven, in said county of Clinton, on a curve on said railroad. The jury aforesaid further find that the said freight train, second No. 52, had the right of way on said railroad and that said work train had no right on said road at the time and place aforesaid. That there is a conict in the testimony of James Day, the conductor on the work train, and the testimony of Robert Gibson, Jr., the night operator at Lock Haven, as to the order given by said operator to said conductor, the same being verbal and not in writing. That the said Robert Gibson, Jr., is censurable for giving and the said James Day is censurable for receiving verbal orders, it being their duty to give and receive written orders as to the running of trains, and that the said railroad company is censurable for retaining in their employment employes who so neglect their duty."

### A Pointer for Girls.

A girl who deliberately marries without understanding the art of cooking is committing a—well the law of the land does not call it a crime, but the unwritten law of the home certainly does constitute it a crime. Especially is this true of those in modest circumstances, who cannot employ efficient cooks. Burnt fingers, sour bread, leathery steaks, wishy-washy coffee and disordered stomachs are not conducive to the happiness that one imagines the honeymoon should be filled with.

There are so many reasons, logical and philosophical why cooking should be included in the accomplishments of young girls that it is useless to enumerate them. Good cooking is the basis of happiness, health and success in the home life. One may thoroughly understand art, music, architecture, science and philosophy, be familiar with astronomy, mythology, the mysteries of evolution, politics and literature, yet if the chemistry of a loaf of bread has been neglected the education is sadly incomplete, so far as the house mother is concerned.

### A Truthful Beggar.

Most beggars practice deception when they want help by asking for twenty-five or fifty cents for a day or two as a loan. They never expect to return the amount, but make it unique by trying to class it as a loan instead of a gift. A tall, muscular man, with a rather good face, entered a Clearfield store on Saturday evening about 10 o'clock with a full "jag" on. Staggering up to the proprietor he said: I came in to make an honest appeal to you. I have been drinking and am clean broke. I am a stranger to you, and if I were to ask you to loan me ten cents until Monday you would not do it. I want you," he continued, "to give me ten cents, and I will be honest with you; I want to get one more drink. I am no hypocrite, or "bum." I do not expect to give it back, nor do I expect to buy candy for the children with the money." His frankness secured him a lift.

### Lost Her Pocketbook.

After the morning service at one of Philadelphia's time-honored churches last Sunday, a young lady, whose face was far from expressing spiritual repose, accosted a newly-appointed usher and said she had lost her pocketbook. The young man searched actively and persistently till every cranny of the sacred edifice where a pocketbook could possibly have hidden itself was seen to be empty and then all the cushions of the pews were overturned with no result. The few people who remained in the building were questioned as to the missing purse and then the usher, who was unmistakably rattled, turned to the girl and innocently inquired: "Are you sure you didn't leave it in your other pants pocket?"—*Record.*

### Thanks for the Newspapers.

At a meeting of the Bellefonte band the following resoluuon was adopted:

*Resolved*, That we most heartily appreciate the kindnes and liberality shown us by the newspaper fraternity of the counties of Centre and Clinton in allowing us ample space in their columns to present to the public the band tournament held at Hecla Aug. 30, 1894.

The net proceeds of the tournament are $440 to date. The railroad percentage is not all in yet and it is expected the proceeds in full will reach $485.

### Are Freshmen.

Bellefonte will be well represented in the Freshman Class at Pennsylvania State College this year. The fall term began on Wednesday with the following young men from our town: Rufus T. Strohm, Paul Fortney, Fred Blair, John Keichline, Jr., and Mac Curtin. There was a time when Centre county youths went to distant parts of the state in order to attend a standard college but now things are different. We have one of the best institutions in our country and every year it is improving.

### Will Surely Open Next Week.

With only $43,000 out of the $875,000 to secure an extension of time for, the Second National bank will surely be ready for business the early part of next week. All the other depositors, including the county commissioners, with $63,000; City Treasurer Ferguson, with $6,000, and Tax Collector McCullough, with $3,000, have concluded to wait, and no trouble should be experienced in getting the signatures of the men owning the $43,000.


When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.


### Kidnapped by a Tramp.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., September 16.—Claude, the 15 year-old adopted son of Dr. Spayd was decoyed away by a tramp on Saturday night, it is believed, for purposes of revenge, for not resisting the tramp. The boy told a companion that he was going to New York and work his passage on a ship to Mexico in search of his father, James Smyth, a mine contractor who ran away ten years ago, abandoning his little children. The police in New York and Philadelphia have been notified to arrest the boy. He is tall and slim and has brown hair, blue eyes and wore a blue suit and black derby hat.

—The fifteenth annual convention of the Woman's Home and Foreign Missionary society of the Lutheran Synod of Central Pennsylvania will be held in the Lutheran church at Belleville, Mifflin county, September 24, 25 and 26.


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STRICTLY For FAMILY Use.

Dropped on sugar suffering children love to take it. Every Mother should have it in the house, it quickly relieves and cures all aches and pains, asthma, bronchitis, colds, coughs, catarrh, cuts, chaps, chilblains, colic, cholera morbus, earache, headache, hooping cough, inflammation, la grippe, lameness, mumps, muscular soreness, neuralgia, nervous headache, rheumatism, bites, burns, bruises, strains, sprains, stings, swellings, stiff joints, sore throat, sore lungs, toothache, tonsilitis and wind colic.

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The bow has a groove on each end. A collar runs down inside the pendant (stem) and fits into the grooves, firmly locking the bow to the pendant, so that it cannot be pulled or twisted off.

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New York Weekly Tribune

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CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNSYLVANIA.
Condensed Time Table.

| READ DOWN. | | | Aug. 6, 1894. | | READ UP. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No. 5 | No. 3 | No. 1 | | | No. 2 | No. 4 | No. 6 |
| p.m. | p.m. | a.m. | Lv. | Ar. | a.m | p.m. | p.m |
| †8 30 | †3 45 | †7 00 | Bellefonte | | 9 25 | 6 15 | 10 52 |
| 8 39 | 3 59 | 7 11 | Nigh | | 9 12 | 6 02 | 10 43 |
| 8 44 | 4 04 | 7 16 | Zion | | 9 07 | 5 57 | 10 38 |
| 8 48 | 4 09 | 7 21 | Hecla Park | | 9 02 | 5 52 | 10 34 |
| 8 54 | 4 15 | 7 27 | Hublersburg | | 8 57 | 5 47 | 10 28 |
| 8 58 | 4 19 | 7 31 | Snydertown | | 8 53 | 5 43 | 10 24 |
| 9 00 | 4 21 | 7 33 | Nittany | | 8 51 | 5 4 | 10 22 |
| 9 02 | 4 23 | 7 [illegible] | Huston | | 8 49 | 5 39 | 10 20 |
| 9 04 | 4 25 | 7 37 | Lamar | | 8 47 | 5 37 | 10 18 |
| 9 06 | 4 28 | 7 40 | Clintondale | | 8 44 | 5 34 | 10 16 |
| 9 10 | 4 33 | 7 45 | Krider's S'n'g | | 8 39 | 5 29 | 10 12 |
| 9 15 | 4 39 | 7 50 | Mackeyville | | 8 34 | 5 24 | 10 07 |
| 9 21 | 4 45 | 7 55 | Cedar Springs | | 8 2[illegible] | 5 19 | 10 01 |
| 9 23 | 4 47 | 7 57 | Salona | | 8 27 | 5 17 | 9 59 |
| 9 30 | 4 55 | 8 [illegible] | Mill Hall | | †8 20 | †5 10 | 19 52 |
| p m | p.m. | a.m. | Ar. | Lv. | a.m. | p.m. | p.m. |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| p. m. | a. m. | Lv. | Ar. | a. m | p. m. |
| † 9 52 | † 9 55 | Mill Hall | | 8 16 | 5 06 |
| 10 25 | 10 30 | Jersey Shore | | 7 40 | 4 30 |
| 11 05 | 11 00 | Williamsport | | †7 05 | †4 00 |
| p. m. | a. m. | Ar. | Lv. | a. m. | p. m. |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| p. m. | p. m. | | | a. m. | p. m. |
| *11 15 | †3 30 | Lv. Wmsport | Ar. | 7 00 | 2 42 |
| 7 12 | 10 12 | Ar. Philada. | Lv. | *11 30 | 8 35 |
| | | N. York via Tamq. | | | |
| †9 30 | 3 20 | N. York via Phila. | | †7 30 | †4 30 |
| a.m. | a.m. | (Foot of Liberty St.) | | p.m. | a.m. |

* Daily. † Week Days. § 6 40 p. m. Sunday; ‡ 10 10 a. m. Sunday.

Philadelphia and New York SLEEPING CARS attached to Beech Creek R. R train passing Mill Hall east-bound at 9 52 p. m. westbound at 8.16 a. m.

J. W. GEPHART, General Superintendent.

BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—Time table to take effect Monday, July 16th, 1894. Trains will run as follows, leaving the Pennsylvania Railroad station:

| Trains moving east. READ UP. | | | STATIONS. | Trains moving west. READ DOWN. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $12 | $8 | $2 | | $1 | $7 | $11 |
| p m | p m | a m | | a m | a m | p m |
| 6 35 | 2 45 | 8 45 | Bellefonte | 6 10 | 10 50 | 4 40 |
| 6 28 | 2 36 | 8 40 | Coleville | 6 37 | 10 57 | 4 45 |
| 6 25 | 2 36 | 8 37 | f Morris | 6 40 | 11 02 | 4 48 |
| 6 22 | 2 33 | 8 25 | f Whitmer | 6 44 | 11 07 | 4 51 |
| 6 17 | 2 28 | 8 21 | Hunter Park | 6 50 | 11 13 | 4 56 |
| 6 14 | 2 26 | 8 28 | f Fillmore | 6 53 | 11 16 | 5 00 |
| 6 09 | 2 21 | 8 24 | f Briarly | 7 00 | 11 22 | 5 05 |
| 6 05 | 2 18 | 8 20 | Waddles | 7 05 | 11 25 | 5 10 |
| 6 02 | 2 12 | 8 18 | f Scotia Cross'ng | 7 08 | 11 28 | 5 12 |
| 5 49 | 2 00 | 8 07 | f Krumrine | 7 17 | 11 40 | 5 22 |
| 5 49 | 1 55 | 8 04 | f Strubles | 7 20 | 11 44 | 5 25 |
| 5 47 | 1 52 | 8 02 | Inn | 7 24 | 11 48 | 5 28 |
| 5 45 | 1 50 | 8 00 | State College | 7 25 | 11 50 | 5 30 |

"f" stops on flag. § Daily except Sunday.

F. H. THOMAS, Supt.


$75.00 A WEEK paid to ladies and gents to sell the Rapid Wash Washer. Washes and dries them in two minutes without wetting the hands. No experience necessary; sells at sight; permanent position. Address W. P. HARRISON & Co., Clerk No. 14, Columbus, Ohio. d28-1w

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$25.00 to $50.00 PER WEEK using and selling the Old Reliable Plater. Every family has rusty, worn knives, forks and spoons, etc. Quickly plated by dipping in melted metal. No experience or hard work; a good situation. Address W. P. Harrison & Co., Clerk No. 14, Columbus, Ohio. 28 eod 1w

TEACHER WANTED in each county to write for special work. Will pay $100.00 a month. J. W. Zugler & Co., Box 1767, Philada., Pa. 3841

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BY EDWARD T. TUTEN.

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| Two inches | 7 | 10 | 15 |
| Three inches | 10 | 15 | 20 |
| Four inches | 11 | 17 | 25 |
| Quarter column | 12 | 20 | 30 |
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### THE NAMYONG LOST.

**An Indian Trading Vessel Goes Down With All on Board.**

San Francisco, Sept. 17.—One of the most peculiar stories of the loss of a vessel that has been received in this city for many months, is brought in advices per steamer Oceanic from Singapore, via Hong Kong. The Namyong, a 1,512 ton steamer, is said to have gone down, with all hands on board, in Carminta straits, while on a passage from Soura Baya to Singapore.

On the evening of August 7, the British steamer Ingraban noticed signals of distress in the direction of Serutu Island and bore pown upon them. The Ingraban lay too near the island during the night and at daybreak next morning discovered the Namyong with her head on a coral reef. The Ingraban then approached the reef and succeeded in getting sixteen of the wreck's crew off her. Then an attempt was made to tow the Namyong in deep water. Several useless attempts were made and finally she commenced to slide backward and almost before anyone thought her floating, she slipped from the ledge, striking the Ingraban near the port quarter, smashing in a number of planks of the latter.

The Namyong did not appear to be badly damaged by contact with the reef, so after retransferring her crew from the Ingraban the vessels separated, each proceeding on its respective voyage. The Ingraban had the Namyong in sight up to 8 o'clock in the evening of the 8th and signaled her twice.

Suddenly Capt. Piper, of the Ingraban saw two danger rockets discharged from his companion ship. He came about and steamed his vessel sixteen miles in the direction of the lights, but could find no trace of the Namyong. He searched until 7 o'clock and finally gave up the hunt and resumed his course to Singapore. On his arrival there he learned the Namyong had not made the port and still later that she had been given up as lost. She undoubtedly sprang some of her weakened plates after leaving the Ingraban and sank with all her crew.

Captarn Walter Nichol commanded the Namyong, assisted by Chief Mate A. J. Sellers, Mate T. E. Hofft, Chief Engineer John E. Shearer, Second Engineer R. Naismith and Third Engineer J. W. Pawne. There were eight white men and fifty Malays before the mast and employed on the ship in addition to the officers. The Namyong was an iron screw steamer of the old style. She was built in 1875 and has been in the India trade ever since that time. There was $71,000 worth of insurance on the vessel, one-third of which is held by American companies.

### Got Mixed With the Dog.

The Tyrone correspondent of the Altoona *Tribune* says: Our photo copying artist friend, Harry A. Gripp, with his ponderous proportions, on Saturday afternoon with his bicycle concluded to visit the Granger picnic at Centre Hall. The roadway between Tyrone and Bellefonte via. the Bald Eagle valley is one of the finest in the state and he selected this route. All went "well as a marriage bell" until near Milesburg, when a vicious little cur of the dog persuasion had the misfortune to get under the wheel, and in consequence thereof Harry was, without any apparent effort on his part, the under dog in the fight, and when he arose with a skinned nose and torn clothes he was more a subject for repose than having his picture took. He however continued on his journey and, we presume, landed safely. When last seen he was coursing his way through hind streets of Bellefonte.

### Death of Consul General Pollock.

Washington, Sept. 17.—Secretary Gresham this afternoon received a cablegram from Consular Agent Alfred Cooper, at La Libertad, announcing the death of Consul General Alexander L. Pollock, at Salvador, from yellow fever. The announcement was a painful shock to the officers of the department of state, as Mr Pollock was held in very high regard on account of his devotion to duty during the Salvadorian revolution and the resultant complication with this country over the Ezeta incident and his determination to stick to his post during the present yellow fever epidemic. Only a few days ago he transmitted official telegrams regarding the epidemic to this government. Mr. Pollock was a native of Austria, but was a citizen of Utah when he was sent to Salvador, Sept. 28, last year.

### The News at Washington.

Washington, Sept. 17.—Official communication has been received at the Japanese Legation of a fight between the Chinese and Japanese forces at Ping-Yang, near the northern frontier of Corea on the 15th instant, resulting in a decisive victory for the Japanese forces. Details of the engagement are expected by the officials of the legation and are looked forward to as of much importance as promising the first authentic news of the fighting in northern Corea respecting which so many conflicting reports have been published. Mr. Myaoka, secretary of the legation here, who has been transferred to Berlin, not to Vienna as reported, took leave to-day and will sail on the steamship New York for his new post of duty. He will be succeeded here by Mr. Amanac, a man older than the minister, who speaks with more or less fluency English, French, German and reads Italian, and can write in Russian, and has been secretary of legation to the governments of each of these countries. No official information has yet been received at the legation of the progress of the fighting in the vicinity of Pekin.

### Fifth Week of Idleness.

Fall River, Mass., Sept. 17,—To-day begins the fifth week of idleness on the part of the operatives and the first of a united attempt of all the department employes to make a successful strike against the reduction in wages. The four long weeks just passed were weeks of a voluntary vacation as far as the weavers were concerned, and an enforced vacation in the other departments. By Saturday's vote all of the operatives are united in asking the restoration of the 10 per cent. reduction ordered six weeks ago. To-day the Kerr thread mill acceded to the operatives and it is working in full. There is not the slightest indication of an early ending of the strike so far as the cloth mills are concerned.

### Peary Sails for Philadelphia.

St. John's, N F Sept. 17.—The steamer Falcon, with the Peary expedition, sailed for Philadelphia at 3.30 this afternoon. The entire party, except Mr. Bridgman, of the Brooklyn Standard Union, and Professor Chamberlain, of the University of Chicago, sailed on the Falcon These go by the mail steamer to Halifax to-morrow. All of the members of the expedition are in splendid health. The day is a charming one, making a splendid beginning for the voyage. The departure was witnessed by hundreds of citizens. Flags were flying and whistles screaming. The English warship Buzzard cheered and saluted as the Falcon passed.

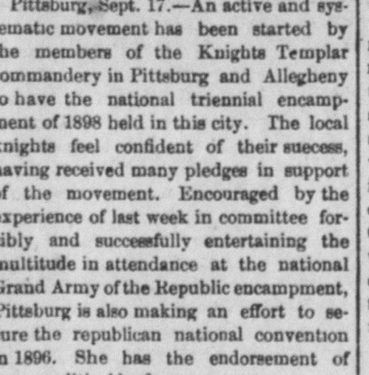
### Pittsburg After the Knights Templar.

Pittsburg, Sept. 17.—An active and systematic movement has been started by the members of the Knights Templar commandery in Pittsburg and Allegheny to have the national triennial encampment of 1898 held in this city. The local knights feel confident of their success, having received many pledges in support of the movement. Encouraged by the experience of last week in committee forcibly and successfully entertaining the multitude in attendance at the national Grand Army of the Republic encampment, Pittsburg is also making an effort to secure the republican national convention in 1896. She has the endorsement of many political leaders.

### The Press Barred.

Harrisburg, September 17.—The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen spent the day in considering reports of committees, but no action was taken. The report of the committee on constitution occupied the most of the time, but it was not disposed of when the convention adjourned. The delegates and visitors had an excursion to the Pennsylvania steel works to-night. The press censorship is very strict a resolution having been adopted to deny all information to the newspapers. Eugene V. Debs was advertised to address a meeting of Populists to-night, but the audience was disappointed.


**It never fails to cure—MANNERS double extract SARSAPARILLA. 50c. everywhere**



*Mr. Geo. H. Dietterich*

## The Plain Facts

Are that I have had **Catarrh 10 Years.** No catarrh cure did me any good, but Hood's Sarsaparilla helped me wonderfully. My head is cleared, sense of smell returning. Hood's Sarsaparilla is doing my wife a world of good for **That Tired Feeling.** GEORGE H. DIETTERICH, Hobbie, Pa.

## Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

**Hood's Pills** are efficient and gentle. 25c


# HER PRIVATE LIFE.

## How Little We Know of Each Other's Affairs.

**TROUBLES AND TRIALS WHICH WE KEEP TO OURSELVES.**

**Some Good Reasons Why it is Wise To Tell Our Experiences.**

A story of great suffering comes from Middlesex, Vt. Mrs. B. A. Stockwell, a well-known lady residing there, has endured the most intense agony from headaches. She continued to suffer frightfully without obtaining relief. Finally a friend who had recovered from a similar complaint told her just what to do to be cured.

She is now well and wants every suffering woman to know about it. Here is her remarkable letter:

"About a year and a half ago," she says, "I had a time of very severe headaches, which while they lasted were so bad that I could not sit up. They lasted from one to two days, generally two, and after I got over them I was completely prostrated. I tried many remedies but could not find anything to relieve me. I became fearfully discouraged and down-hearted and feared I should never get well.



MRS. B. A. STOCKWELL.

"I finally began the use of Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy and in a very short time was much better. I am now entirely cured thanks to this wonderful medicine. I desire to recommend it to everyone who is suffering from any complaint for I know that it will cure them.

People everywhere are suffering from disease when if they would use Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy they would be cured. If you, reader, have headache, pain in any part, or any symptom of nervous or chronic disease take this great remedy and you will be made perfectly well. It is the discovery of Dr. Greene, of 35 West 14th Street, New York, the well known specialist in curing nervous and chronic diseases. He can be consulted free, personally or by letttr.

### Secretary Herbert Gets to Work.

Washington, September 17.—The first matter that occupied the attention of Secretary Herbert to-day when he returned to the navy department after five weeks' absence was that of reinforcing the Asiatic squadron, and after a brief consultation with Secretary Gresham he issued preliminary orders to the comrades of the Machias and Detroit to prepare to proceed to China as soon as possible. The Machias will carry the Columbian relics which were exhibited at Chicago last year, leaving those belonging to Spain at Cadiz and returning the vatican collection to Rome.

### Peculiar to Itself.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is peculiar to itself, in a strictly medicinal sense, in three important particulars, viz: first, in the combination of remedial agents used; second, in the proportion in which they are mixed; third, in the process by which the active curative properties of the preparation are secured. These three important points make Hood's Sarsaparilla peculiar in its medicinal merit, as it accomplishes cures hitherto unknown.

But it is not what we say but what Hood's Sarsaparilla does, that tells the story. What Hood's Sarsaparilla has done for others is reason for confidence that it is the medicine for you.

### Funeral of the Murdered Woman.

Lebanon, Pa., Sept. 17.—The funeral of Mrs. Emma L. Garrett, who was murdered by her husband, Charles K. Garrett, on Thursday, took place this morning. It being rumored that the fugitive murderer would return and wreak vengeance on some of the mourners, a large force of policemen guarded the grave while the services were being held. Nothing was seen of Garrett, however, and nothing is known of his whereabouts. The county commissioners have increased the reward for his apprehension to $300.

### See What

The well-known manager of excursions to Washington, California, and the White Mountains, I. A. Whitcomb, says: I have never had anything do meso much good as your Sulphur Bitters. It is the best spring medicine I ever used. I would advise all who suffer from biliousness and dyspepsia to use Sulphur Bitters, for I know they cured me.

### Working on a Railway Extension.

Pottsville, Pa., Sept 17.—The Schuylkill Real Estate Title Insurance and Trust company to-day sold for the Schuylkill Electric Railway company its entire issue of first mortgage bonds, amounting to $100,000, at par. Local capitalists were the buyers. The railway company has a large force of men at work on the extension in town and before winter will have the St. Clair and Schuylkill Haven connections in operation. The Pottsville and Tamaqua Electric Railway company also have a large number of men at work on the line between St. Clair and Port Carbon.

### MORTON FOR GOVERNOR.

**He Will Be Nominated To-Day by the New York Republicans.**

Saratoga, Sept 17.—Over a year ago Mr. Platt started the work that is to nominate Levi P. Morton for governor. It is well known that the country Republicans for years have dominated the city Republicans, and the make up of state conventions demonstrates it. There are 732 delegates to this convention. The cities of New York and Brooklyn have a little over 300 of these delegates, and the other 400 and odd delegates from the country quickly vote them down, and this will be the case in this convention. Mr. Morton is a Rhinecliffe man, and he is spoken of as the sage of Ellerslie. He is to be the candidate for governor, and th Union leaguers and others cannot prevent it.

They thought they could, and William Brookfield, chairman of the street committee, and his friends have been up to all sorts of antics. It is amazing that these people should have so deceived themselves. But it was anything to beat Platt. Platt declared for Milholland and then took it back.

After all the talk the Republicans here believe that the ticket is to be: For governor, Levi P. Morton, of Rhinecliffe; for lieutenant governor, Congressman James W. Wadsworth, of Genesee; for judge of the court of appeals, supreme court, Judge S. Alonzo Kellogg, of Plattsburg.

There is now not the slightest opposition of importance to Mr. Morton for first place.

### Make a Note of It!

Read it over and over again, spell it out and sing it, until it is indelibly fixed in your mind, that Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy is an infallible cure for chronic catarrh of the head, with all its distressing complications. Impaired taste and smell, offensive breath, ringing noises in the head, defective hearing, nose and throat ailments are not only relieved, but positively and permanently cured. This is no fancy of the imagination, but a hard, solid fact, proven over and over again, and vouched for, under a forfeiture of $500, by its manufacturers, the World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y. "A word to the wise is sufficient."

### An Old Soldier Suicide.

Pittsburg, Sept. 17.—At 3 o'clock this morning a man aged about 60, wearing a Grand Army uniform, applied for a room at Miller's boarding house, at 5820 Penn avenue. He was accommodated and at once retired. About 7.30 o'clock a shot was heard in the room occupied by the stranger. The man was found lying on the bed with a bullet hole through his head. Before a physician could arrive he was dead.

The body was removed to the morgue, where it was discovered that the suicide was Hugh W. McMurray, of 117 Howard street, Finley, O. In a note found in a pocketbook Mr. McMurray directed that his family be notified of his death stating that he was tired of living and he wished his wife to get $2,000 insurance on his life from the Order of Macabees. McMurray had been in attendance at the Grand Army of the Republic encampment last week. There was no evidence of dissipation.

### A Novel Napoleon History for Young Folks.

While their elders are reading Professor Sloane's new Life of Napoleon in the CENTURY, boys and girls will have an opportunity of getting the same historical facts set forth in story form in Elbridge S. Brook's "A boy of the First Empire," which will be the leading serial of ST. NICHOLAS during the coming year. The hero of Mr. Brook's story is a French lad who renders a service to Napoleon and becomes his page and finally an aide. He follows the Emperor through all the marvelous years of his reign; is with him at Elba and at Waterloo. "A boy of the First Empire" is said to be a truthful and accurate account of Napoleon's life, based upon the best authorities and verified by all the latest information. It will be richly and carefully illustrated.


**DR. KILMER'S SWAMP-ROOT**



THE GREAT KIDNEY, LIVER AND BLADDER CURE.

**Biliousness**

Headache, foul breath, sour stomach, heartburn, pain in chest, dyspepsia, constipation.

**Poor Digestion**

Distress after eating, pain and bloating in the stomach, shortness of breath, pain in the heart.

**Loss of Appetite**

A splendid feeling to-day and a depressed one to-morrow, nothing seems to taste good, tired, sleepless and all unstrung, weakness, debility. **Swamp-Root** builds up quickly a run down constitution and makes the weak strong.

**At Druggists 50 cents and $1.00 size.**

"Invalids' Guide to Health" free—Consultation free.

DR. KILMER & Co., BINGHAMTON, N. Y.


EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS TESTAMENTARY on the estate of John Reese, deceased, late of Spring township, Centre county, Pennsylvania, having been granted to the undersigned. Notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to present all claims or accounts for settlement.

MARY REESE, } Executors.
WM. SHOULTZ, }
Bellefonte, Pa., Sept. 6, 1894. 35-6t


# What is CASTORIA

**Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays feverishness. Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd, cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves teething troubles, cures constipation and flatulency. Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.**

**Castoria.**

"Castoria is an excellent medicine for children. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its good effect upon their children."

DR. G. C. OSGOOD, Lowell, Mass.

"Castoria is the best remedy for children of which I am acquainted. I hope the day is not far distant when mothers will consider the real interest of their children, and use Castoria instead of the various quack nostrums which are destroying their loved ones, by forcing opium, morphine, soothing syrup and other hurtful agents down their throats, thereby sending them to premature graves."

DR. J. F. KINCHELOE, Conway, Ark.

**Castoria.**

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me."

H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Our physicians in the children's department have spoken highly of their experience in their outside practice with Castoria, and although we only have among our medical supplies what is known as regular products, yet we are free to confess that the merits of Castoria has won us to look with favor upon it."

UNITED HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY, Boston, Mass.
ALLEN C. SMITH, Pres.,

The Centaur Company, 77 Murray Street, New York City.


### Weekly Financial Review.

NEW YORK, Sept 15, 1894.

There has been some reaction from the activity on the Stock Exchange immediately following the ending of tariff legislation; but nevertheless the improved tone of the market and the increased strength of values are fully maintained. It seems too early indeed to expect any really large and continuous speculative movement at the present stage of recovery. Confidence has been sufficiently strengthened to prevent selling at the present range of prices; but we must wait for a fuller development of the general effects of the revival, and especially for a more continuous increase in the earnings of the railroads, before there is an influx of buyers sufficient to produce a really active speculative condition. Naturally enough, after such a period of depression and unsettlement, there is more or less of a cautious temper in every direction; and this shows itself in a disposition to take moderate profits. There is, however, none of that absence of means for speculative transactions that usually proves to be one of the most stubborn after-effects of panic. On the contrary, the extraordinary ease in money has brought into the market an unusually large amount of funds for employment in stock so soon as the conditions become ripe for a general and material rise in values; and, at a later stage, the purchases of this class of operators are likely to develop a very active campaign. In the meantime, however, there is a good basis for purchase on the breaks in prices, and the policy of quick turns for moderate profits is likely to bring satisfactory results. The market has the disadvantage of being much narrowed through the large amount of securities held in suspense by the reconstruction of so many large railroad companies. Some of these readjustments are now nearing a settlement; and there is naturally a disposition among practiced operators to defer transactions until the market is stimulated by these securities returning to their usual activity.

The Government crop report on corn had at first an unfavorable effect upon the market. On second thought, however, the estimates are discredited as far too low. The recent unfavorable weather has no doubt put the former highest estimates beyond all hope of realization; but nobody, except a handful of "bears," is prepared to accept an estimate of 1,100,000,000 bushels, which is about what the Bureau's statement amounts to. It is very fortunate that a Department backed by all the prestige of the United States Government should systematically put forth estimates upon crops amounting to close upon $1,500,000,000 in value, which are generally found to be under the truth and misleading. The most charitable supposition is that the Bureau of Agriculture is unavoidably exposed to errors or misrepresentations, on the part of its agents, which make it impossible to insure accuracy; but if that be the fact,—and it probably is,—there is all the more reason why that Department should dispense with the superfluity of a statistician.


Ripans Tabules: one gives relief.

**Poisoned BLOOD**

Is a source of much suffering. The system should be thoroughly cleansed of all impurities, and the blood kept in a healthy condition. S. S. S. removes

**. CHRONIC SORES .**

Ulcers, etc., purifies the blood, and builds up the general health. It is without an equal.

Ira F. Stiles, of Palmer, Kan., says: "My foot and leg to my knee was a running sore for two years, and physicians said it could not be cured. After taking fifteen small bottles of S. S. S. there is not a sore on my limbs, and I have a new lease on life. I am seventy-seven years old, and have had my age renewed at least twenty years by the use of S. S. S."

Our Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free to any address.

SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

**WHAT A BOY SAW IN THE ARMY.**

THE MOST ATTRACTIVE and interesting WAR BOOK published. Charming descriptions of thrilling personal experiences. By the Rev. J. B. YOUNG, Editor "Central Christian Advocate." 100 Original illustrations by Frank Beard: the pictures are worth more than price of book. Low in price. Extraordinary inducements. Exclusive territory. Don't delay: days are worth dollars. Send 50 cents at once for outfit. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

**AGENTS WANTED.**

HUNT & EATON, 150 Fifth Ave., N.Y. C'y.

38-4t

**Lion COFFEE**

**A DELICIOUS DRINK**

**SOLD ONLY IN 1-lb PACKAGES**

**A BEAUTIFUL CARD IN EVERY PACKAGE**

MANY FINE PREMIUMS GIVEN FREE TO DRINKERS OF **LION COFFEE**

For bilious headache and all other conditions resulting from constipation, go by the book on Beecham's pills.

Book free, pills 25c. At drugstores; or write to B F Allen Co, 365 Canal st, New York.


AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—ESTATE OF AMELIA ROYER, late of Potter township. The undersigned having been appointed Auditor in the above estate to make distribution of the funds in the hands of J. S. Houseman, administrator, gives notice that he will be in his office in Bellefonte on October 6, 1894, for the duties of his said appointment. Parties interested please attend.

E. R. CHAMBERS, Auditor.

37 3t


### Sewing Machines.

Mr. J. H. Hill, No. 11 Spring street, Bellefonte, agent for the celebrated Singer sewing machine, which received the highest prize for superior merit at the World's Fair at Chicago, last year, not only sells this superior machine, but is well equipped to repair all machines of whatever make in a thorough and workman-like manner. All kinds of repairs and needles for all machines kept constantly on hand. If your machine does not work perfectly call or leave orders at our store.

J. H. HILL,
No. 11 Spring St.

26 6m

Going Away to School? If so, it will surely pay to send for the new, illustrated catalogue of the famous Rochester (N. Y.) Business University.

Address "Secretary,"

# M'KINLEY IN MAINE.

## Convincing Speech Made by Ohio's Governor.

### FULL OF FACTS THAT COUNT.

**The Author of the Tariff Bill Assaulted by the Democrats to the Great Detriment of the Country Presents Some Arguments in Favor of Republican Victories This Year That Cannot be Successfully Answered — The Facts Apply to Pennsylvania as Well as Maine.**

The closing speech of the campaign in Maine, where the returns show a Republican majority greater by many thousands than ever before, was made by Governor McKinley, of Ohio, and it is conceded that to his matchless presentation of the issue is due in great measure the big majority. The Maine speech of Major McKinley fills six columns of space. We take from it and present here a few of the more forcible arguments presented, which are as applicable in Pennsylvania as in Maine. Among other things Governor McKinley said:

The Democratic president and Democratic congress have been running the government for eighteen months, during which time little else has been running. Industry has been practically stopped. Labor has found little employment, and when employed it has been at greatly reduced wages. Both government and people have been draining their reserves, and both have been running in debt The government has suffered in its revenues and the people in their incomes. The total losses to the country in business, property and wages are beyond human calculation. There has been no cessation in the waste of wealth and wages; no contentment, brightness or hope has anywhere appeared. Discontent and distress have been universal. The appeals to charity have never been so numerous and incessant, nor their necessity everywhere so manifest. Congress has disappointed the people, trifled with the sacred trust confided to it, excited distrust and disgust among their constituents and impaired their enterprises and investments. In almost continuous session for thirteen months, they have done nothing but aggravate the situation. Pledged, if platforms mean anything, to overthrow our long continued policy of protection, they have quarreled and compromised, and, upon their own testimony, have been compromised.

THE TARIFF LAW.

The result of their long wrangle is a tariff law with which nobody is satisfied, a law which the chairman of the committee on ways and means and almost the entire Democratic side of the house condemned by a yea and nay vote only a few days before its passage, affirming their intention in the most solemn manner not to permit it to be enacted; a law which was never approved by a majority of either the house committee on ways and means or the senate committee of finance, who were charged with the preparation and management of the bill; a law which all factions of the Democratic party agree is the work of a monstrous trust which Chairman Wilson confessed in the house, amid the applause of his confederates, with deep chagrin and humiliation, held congress by the throat; a law which never received the deliberate consideration of the conference committee, and was not withdrawn by the senate only because of the forced and hurried action of the house in accepting it under the threat of the agents of the trust that it was "that or nothing," and in all human probability nothing; a law which since its passage the majority of the senators have rushed swiftly forward to denounce and condemn, although they are responsible for its passage; a law of which the house of representatives were so thoroughly ashamed that they had no sooner passed it than they made hot haste to seek its immediate amendment by passing supplementary bills, which put their tariffed sugar, coal, lead, iron and barbed wire on the free list under threat of still further similar assaults on the much disturbed and distressed industry of the country, utterly headless of the stupendous ruin they had already wrought; a law which the president condemned before its passage, and from which, when passed, he withheld his approval; a law which was characterized, before its passage, by the greatest leader in the Democratic party, the senior senator from New York, as "a violation of Democratic pledges and principles," and which was denounced by the official head of the government as such an act of "party perfidy and party dishonor" that if the house should at last concur in it, "they would not dare to look the people of the country in the face," and which the executive still condemns, since their surrender, as the very "communism of pelf."

A FATAL MISTAKE.

Those who believe that the present administration was to settle the tariff question and take it out of the domain of politics and public discussion have already discovered their fatal mistake, for they find that even those who made the law spurn it as a settlement where the participants—those who projected and carried it on—boldly declare either that it is no settlement, or, if anything, a spurious one.

After eighteen months useless agitation, not yet content with the vast ruin they have wrought, they are still unwilling to give the business interests of the country any rest or relief, but continue and constantly renew the threat of still other and more hurtful changes in our tariff schedule. Even the president himself in his letter to Congressman Catchings, of Mississippi, says:

"The millions of our countrymen who have fought bravely and well for tariff reform—not excepting this bill—should be exhorted to continue the struggle, boldly challenging to open warfare and constantly guarding against treachery and half heartedness in their camp."

And who, while he permitted the bill to become a law, lacking the moral courage to veto it, yet boastingly announces:

"I take my place with the rank and file of the Democratic party who believe in tariff reform and who know what it is; who refuse to accept the results embodied in this bill as the close of the war; who are not blinded to the fact that the livery of Democratic tariff reform has been stolen and won in the service of Republican protection; and who have marked the places where the deadly blight of treason has blasted the councils of the brave in their hour of night."

STRONG AND SANGUINARY.

Strong and sanguinary words, these, and new to Mr. Cleveland's vocabulary—"treason" and the "close of the war." War for and against what? Traitors against whom and what? War against the best and highest interests of the people of the United States, whose chief executive, nevertheless, he is. War against our industrial independence and business prosperity. How blithely he sounds the note of battle. How confidently he again calls to arms every enemy to our industrial system and challenges to open warfare the friends of American prosperity and American labor. How scornfully he characterizes as traitors in his party every friend, however weak and hesitating, both in congress and out, to the cause of American protection.

Even the active agents to the settlement avow it as a settlement which does not settle anything. They openly disclaim it as such and invite the protectionists of the country to again join issue with them on the doctrine of free trade against protection, which they declared in their last national platform was a "fraud and robbery."

THE CHALLENGE ACCEPTED.

Then, as now, we accept their challenge and appeal to the voters of the country for their suffrage; but even if the Democratic leaders were satisfied with what they have done, before the settlement could be accepted as final and the country be set at rest the new law must pass the review of the people and be approved by them. If the country was disposed to accept it as final, and could permanently adjust business to it, the party in power would not have it so. They have so declared with boldness and unanimity. This means, unfortunately, a constant agitation until the 4th day of March, 1895, at least, and for two years longer after that unless the people in the congressional elections this year make the house Republican, in which event no further wrecking of our industries or inteference with the laboring people can occur during the administration of President Cleveland.

What will your verdict be? A Democratic victory means further and longer steps in the direction of free trade—deeper cuts and more deadly blows upon our industrial life. A Republican victory—a Republican house—means that during the closing half of Mr. Cleveland's administration the enemies of the protective system will be unable to successfully wage war upon the prosperity of the country. On which side will you vote—for more war or less war? For further attacks upon the home industries that are still running, or for more industry at home? If it be true that a revival of business and general prosperity are to follow the passage of the new law, as is claimed by our political adversaries, then why should they interfere with the glad prospect by still further changes in tariff schedules or renewed agitation of the subject?

THE LAW OF 1890.

The law of 1890 was enacted for the American people and the American home. Whatever mistakes were made by it were all made in favor of the occupations and the firesides of the American people. It did not take away a single day's work from a solitary American workingman. It gave work and wages to all, such as they never had before. It did it by establishing new and great industries in this country, which increased the demand for the skill and handiwork of our laborers everywhere. It had no friends in Europe. It gave their industries no stimulus; but gave no employment to their labor at the expense of our own, and this cannot be truthfully said of the law of 1894.

During more than two years of the administration of President Harrison, and down to its end, it raised all the revenue necessary to pay the vast expenditures of the government, including the interest on the public debt and the pensions. It never encroached upon the reserve, which in the past has always been sacredly preserved for the redemption of outstanding paper obligations of the government.

During all of its operations down to the change and reversal of its policy by the election of 1892, no man can assert that in the industries affected by it wages were too high, although they were higher than ever before in this or any other country. If any can be found, I beg that they be named. I challenge the enemies of the law of 1890 to name a single industry of that kind.

Further. I assert that in the industries affected by that law, and which that law fostered, no American consumer suffered by the increased cost of any home products that he bought. He never bought them so low before, nor did he ever enjoy the benefit of so much open, free, home competition. Neither producer nor consumer, employer or employe suffered by that law.

Will somebody name the provisions of the new law which is an improvement on the old? Let us stop generalization. Let us know what you mean. It is asserted in some quarters that it is better "because the rates of duty are less, and the average percentage lower." In whose interests are those lower duties? Whom do they benefit?

THE NEW FREE LIST.

Let us examine briefly the free list of the new law. It has taken from the dutiable list of the law of 1890 and put on the free list articles the value of which, as imported in 1893, was $41,398,000.71. Now, of what does this free list consist? Nearly one-half of it—or, to be exact, $18,496,558.92—was the farmer's wool. Then $10,198,301.11 was lumber, and $1,512,574.31 agricultural products. Flax and hemp, the importations of which last year amounted to $1,700,231, are transferred from the dutiable list and placed upon the free list. Your free list, therefore, consists chiefly and almost exclusively of the products of the farm and forest, which amount in all to $31,987,750.94. The balance of this much vaunted free list, amounting to $9,410,249.77, consists chiefly of manufactured articles, although nearly one-quarter of it, or $2,261,766.16, consists in painting, statuary and other works of it.

Now let us see what constitutes their boasted reduction of duties. On the basis of importations of last year they have reduced the tariff on leaf tobacco and Havana cigars $1,434,012. On liquors they have reduced duties more than $1,232,950. The duty on brandy, for example, is reduced from $2.50 per gallon under the law of 1890 to $1.80 under the new law. On laces and embroideries they have reduced the duties based upon the importations of last year $1,537,890; silk dress goods, plushes, etc., $2,730,605; on ostrich feathers and flowers, $295,330; on kid gloves, $870,000; on chinaware, $2,238,987; on paintings and statuary, $462,657; on pearl buttons, $224,000; on plate and cut glass, $215,667; on opium for smoking, $400,073; on jewelry, $76,000. How the reduced tariffs on these articles will relieve the poor man! What relief these changes will bring him! Every one is an article of luxury. Not one has any place in the list of necessities. All are articles which are chiefly used by the wealthy and opulent, the best conditioned of our country.

TO ENRICH THE TRUST.

Yet these reductions had all to be made to give the Democratic congress an excuse for putting a duty upon sugar, a necessity to every household in the land, that they might enrich the trust, already fattened, as they allege, by its ill gotten gains. What comfort will it bring to the average American home, the modest households of the great masses of the people, to be told that the duties have been reduced on laces, silks, Havana cigars, cut glass, jewelry, ostrich feathers, velvets, liquors and opium? Yet such is the compensation the American people are given for the added burden of 1½c. or more, upon every pound of sugar they consume.

The reduction of the duties on woolen goods on the basis of the importations of 1893 is in round numbers $19,000,000, more than $12,000,000 of these duties from wool, plushes and embroideries, Axminister carpets, fine cloths and fashionable dress goods used almost exclusively by the wealthy, which do not figure at all in the household expenses of the great majority of people, while the reductions made upon cotton goods are of a very similar character. The reciprocity clause of the law of 1890 has been repealed by the law of 1894. It was intended to encourage foreign trade, and in two years of its operation it has accomplished much for the trade of the United States, and especially for the benefit of our agricultural interests.

Our trade with Cuba under this reciprocity clause had increased from $11,000,000 to $24,000,000 annually, and with Brazil from $7,000,000 to $16,000,000, while with a number of other countries a large and growing trade had been secured. All this is surrendered for taxed sugar, and the morning press announces that some of the countries with which we had made reciprocal treaties are instituting retaliatory duties against our flour, wheat, beef, pork and other products because of the needless and foolish abrogation of their treaties.

ROUGH ON THE FARMER.

They have struck the farmer right and left; they have shown him no mercy whatever. The deadliest blow is against those who grow wool, who can surely appreciate the irony of the president's devotion to their interests when they recall the paragraph he gives them in his famous letter to Mr. Wilson. It will be remembered that he then said:

"In these circumstances it may well excite our wonder that Democrats are willing to depart from this, the most Democratic of all tariff principles (free raw materials), and that the inconsistent absurdity of such a proposed departure should be emphasized by the suggestion that the wool of the farmer be put on the free list and the protection of tariff taxation be placed around the iron ore and coal corporations and capitalists. How can we face the people after indulging in such outrageous discriminations and violations of principle?"

And yet in the face of this the president did not have the backbone to veto such an unjust and "outrageous measure." However, in anticipation of free wool, the farmer has been suffering ever since the election of 1892. He has been practically forced in all these months to take the free trade price in the market at Liverpool. The increased production of wool in the United States in 1892, as against 1891, was 92,792,331 pounds, and the total production of that year was 364,000,000 pounds. In the past year the number of sheep has decreased from 47,000,000 to 45,000,000. This is the result of the anticipation of the opening up of the wool market of our country to the unrestrained competition of the wool growers of other lands.

DECREASE IN SHEEP VALUES.

The value of the sheep in the United States has declined from $125,909,264 on the 1st of January, 1893, to $89,186,110 on the 1st of January, 1894, a shrinkage of more than $36,000,000 in a single twelve months. This shrinkage, which is most appalling, falls upon the farmers of the country, many of whom are in debt, and some of whom have mortgages upon their property, and were relying, in part at least, upon a fair price for their wool to cancel them. Every dollar of the loss comes from the farmers' pocket, and no one is now more poorly prepared to bear it.

The free list under the law of 1890 took from the dutiable list non-competing goods of the value of $109,232,000. The new law now takes from the dutiable list goods amounting in value to $41,398,000. It also takes from the free list articles which are prime necessaries of life amounting to $113,215,000, upon which they propose to collect a duty of $38,000,000. They have increased the rates over the law of 1890 on various articles to the value of $18,074,400.

But I am not here to discuss tariff rates or schedules. These are subject to change, up or down, as new conditions require, but my insistence is that these changes must ever be governed by the protective principle, and within that principle rates may be, should be, and will be amended as time, new processes of manufacture and changed commercial conditions require; but they must not fall below a rate which will adequately measure the difference between the American scale of wages and that of competing countries, and must always be in favor of the labor of our own country and the home market of our people. The principle upon which they were made is not subject to amendment. The tariff policy of this country must be protective. That is what we contend for—that is what we mean to have.

They have disappointed every reasonable expectation they raised in the campaign of 1892, but justified every fear or evil prediction urged against them. They have ignored every promise. They have disregarded every obligation. They have broken faith with a trusting people, and exposed their insincerity and double dealing. They appear before the American people today totally discredited and in disgrace upon their own confessions, before the close of half the presidential term. They have utterly failed to redeem any pledge made to the people, and after more than a year's continuous session of congress are forced to acknowledge their infirmity, imbecility and lack of united purpose to carry out any single one of the great promises of the campaign. They have exhibited their inherent weakness, and have disclosed irreconcilable differences with the party. The senate does not agree with the house, nor the house with the senate, nor either with itself or the president, while the great body of the people is decidedly at variance with all of them.

Under such anomalous circumstances is it any wonder that President Cleveland, in his letter to Chairman Wilson, should have mournfully exclaimed:

"There is no excuse for mistaking or misapprehending the feeling and the temper of the rank and file of the Democracy. They are downcast under the assertion that their party fails in ability to manage the government, and they are apprehensive that efforts to bring about tariff reform may fail, but they are much more downcast and apprehensive in their fear that Democratic principles may be surrendered. No party can be safely trusted with the sacred interests of the people or the control of the government without it possesses a fixed, honest and enlightened purpose."

Singleness of purpose is necessary to every reform, indispensable to wise administration and legislation. The want of quality is the infirmity of the present administration and the present congress.

VICTORY DUE TO DISCONTENT.

Could the people have expected any different result or condition under the circumstances of the last presidential election? The Democratic victory was due to discontent of every kind. It was not the result of unity of purpose, nor of lofty and united public sentiment. It was the outcome of misguided judgment, pique, passion and prejudice. The majority of those who voted for Mr. Cleveland and the present Democratic congress did not agree on any principle or policy. They had their several different reasons for opposing the Republican party, and their temporary union was not inspired by devotion to Democratic principles, purposes or policies. Free silver men voted the Democratic ticket; opponents of free silver, or to any silver as circulating medium, voted it; the wildest inflationists, as well as those inflexibly opposed to every form of inflation of our currency, voted it; the protectionist voted it because he did not believe the Democratic leaders would be reckless enough to disturb the tariff; the free trader voted it in the belief that the Democratic leaders would abolish all custom houses and inaugurate unrestricted commerce with all the world; the Populist and those whom they call the "gold bugs of Wall street" voted it; the single tax men, the disciples of Henry George, voted it, while thousands who hate all such vagaries voted it; the silver standard, the gold standard, the double standard, the paper money advocates and the advocates of state bank money voted it; the pensioners voted it, and those who were certain that the Democratic leaders could be counted upon to wipe out all pensions voted it. And when it was all over and the victory was won by these various antagonistic and contending elements, the realization of their hopes and the enactment of a legislation for the good of the country were, of course, found to be utterly impossible.

THE NATURAL SEQUENCE.

Failure and disappointment were bound to follow an administration and congress thus chosen, and the whole country suffers as a result. The administration and congress are without compass or rudder. They have at length passed a tariff law such as it is, but if we credit Democratic testimony alone the people burn with impatience for an opportunity to repudiate both it and them. We could bear with resignation their party differences and demoralization if the Democratic party was the sole sufferer, but when we contemplate the widespread ruin to business and enterprise and employment, we appreciate the dreadful sacrifice which this administration has installed and the appalling mistake of 1892.

The law of 1894 is not national, it is sectional. Every paragraph manifests its inspiration and discloses its authors. It has been considerate of the manufacturers of the south, but has not spared the vast industries of the north. Whatever protection has been given to the great north and northwest has been grudgingly given, and only because without it no tariff law could have been passed, and where concessions have been made to northern industries it will be found that they were made at the dictation of southern people whose interests were identical with those of the people of the north. Have you reflected that the minority, and not the majority, representing the great industries and occupations of the people made this law?

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE SOUTH.

By the census of 1890 the manufacturing products of all the states in the Union were $9,370,000,000 in value. Of this vast sum, the entire south, including Maryland, produced by the same census but $1,202,000,000, or about 12 per cent., or one-eighth of the whole. This small fraction of our industrial life dictates the industrial policy of the whole nation. Eighty-eight per cent. of our manufactured products and natural resources and nine-tenths of the laborers employed were not consulted, or even considered, in making up the tariff. New York, whose manufacturing product exceeds that of the entire south by $500,000, was totally ignored, except as to a single industry at Troy, and the senior senator representing that greatest manufacturing state in the Union refused to submit it to the dictation of the south, and voted against the bill. Pennsylvania, too, whose manufacturing product is greater by $120,000,000 than that of the whole south together, had no voice in the framing of the tariff law which was to affect every home and every day's labor in the state. New England, also, could not protest as it witnessed the destructive cyclone sweeping over and against its industries.

A law thus made cannot permanently stand. The majority must rule, and the majority voice alone can write into public law a statute which will endure.

**Don't be Deceived.**

False economy is practiced by people who think that urinary troubles get well of themselves. Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy cures the most obstinate cases of diabetes, gravel or kidney disease. In Bright's disease it has cured where all else failed.

## GETTYSBURG BATTLEFIELD.

### The Trolley Road Question Fully Discussed With Advantage.

The reopening of the condemnation proceedings by the United States Government against the Gettysburg Electric Railway Company, of which E. M. Hoffer is president, will undoubtedly, succeed in impressing one great fact upon the minds of the public, if the public press will be fair and impartial in publishing every point made by either side, and that is—that every important question always has its two phases, its two sides. And only by hearing a fair presentation of the facts on both sides can the public be enabled to form an accurate and satisfactory judgment of the merits of the case in question. We are inclined to believe, in fact we do believe, that the defendants in this case have not in the past been treated with the fairness and impartiality that they should have received from our city papers. The influence of our public press is immeasurable and when great issues under discussion are not published through their columns with a purpose to inform the people and let them decide the right and the wrong in the issue for themselves, then these factors of influence are not fulfilling the objects of their mission. It does seem that up to the present time the influence of the press has been in favor of the mighty government as against Mr. Hoffer and his company whether it has been a voluntary or hired influence, time alone will develop. But when leading papers in our State have published long articles furnished them by those favoring the side of the Government to enlist the sympathies of the people on that side, and then have flatly refused to publish the statement of the facts as presented by the other side with the excuse "your statement is so entirely contrary to the one we have already published that we can not use it," it would certainly lead the ordinary man to think that such papers had been suborned by the potent faction. In this present issue between the government and Mr. Hoffer a flat refusal has been made in the knowledge of the writer by certain influential parties to present the Hoffer side as above described, and what has been the result? The masses all over this state and the United States have been persuaded by a one-sided press that the battlefield at Gettysburg had been so torn up, so marred, so defaced, so blasted to pieces yea, so desecrated by the construction of the electric road that the old soldiers who fought in the awful and decisive battles of that famous three-days fight, knowing every nook and corner of the battlefield in the sixties as they knew their homes, would to-day be able only with difficulty to recognize it because of the terrible and unrighteous mutilation Mr. Hoffer and his engineers have wrought. In view of these statements, do you wonder the condemnation of such proceedings was so general and emphatic on every hand? But the tide has turned. Since the legal proceedings instituted in the spring of the present year and the publication of the newspaper articles tending to create a prejudice against the trolley company, thousands upon thousands of people have visited Gettysburg; have gone over the battlefield again and again, have enjoyed the conveniences and accommodations of the electric road at the same time for their own satisfaction—judging of the damages effected by its construction and what has been the almost unanimous verdict—"A great benefit to the public, because of the facilities afforded to see the battlefield in a short space of time and at a reasonable price which is not always the case with the trackmen who have been fleecing visitors for years and years, an unspeakable blessing to the thousands of scholars who with little trouble and expense will thereby be enabled in the years to come to thoroughly see and study the scenes of the most important conflict in United States history, and all this with no more damage done than is involved in constructing the most ordinary trolley line along the avenues of our towns and cities or a convenient walk through one of our beautiful parks. The National Guard encampment this year at Gettysburg will result in dispelling in a very large measure the idea that had before prevailed that the trolley had desecrated the battlefield. The writer made it a point to inquire of many of the guardsmen present at the encampment their opinion of the trolley and invariably the reply came "I think it is a great benefit and a convenience that is much needed for the encouragement of a constant visiting of the battlefield." All agreed that the change in the appearance of the ground necessitated by the construction of the road was infinitely small compared to the advantages to be derived from it. In fact, as is well known, the battlefield extends over so many acres of land that the trolley is like a needle in a haystack, only noticeable when you are on it.

The guardsmen and all visitors at Gettysburg readily appreciate the hard fight Mr. Hoffer and his company have been engaged in for opposed to them stand the government, a one sided public press, the gas company at Gettysburg and all interested in it, certain selfish land owners and naturally all who have conveyances to hire out in the vicinity of Gettysburg. When a man is opposed by a great enterprise by those at home as well as by those abroad he is certainly greatly handicapped and more so when the newspapers will not give him justice. Now let us look at a few of the points made by the defendants at the Circuit Court in Philadelphia in April last and it can be seen at once how one sided the accounts have been. More than a year before May 30, 1893 when (it is stated) the United States Gettysburg battlefield commission entered upon its duties, all the land thought to be needed for the electric railway company had been purchased and its line adopted. By May 30, 1893 most of the grading had been done and much money expended. Between May 30 and July 19 1893 conferences were held between President Hoffer and Colonels Bachelder and Nicholson, members of the commission, relating solely to changes in parts of the line where most of the grading had then been done. Mr. Hoffer was willing to make the changes requested on condition that the commission would procure for him the land required for the changes in exchange for what he had acquired. Willing even though he was aware that his company had located the line by virtue of authority given by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and in the location of said line were exercising their legal rights and not invading the rights of any one else.

Changes were not only requested but even ordered involving an extra expense of nearly $4,000.

Until August 16th Mr. Hoffer endeavored to procure the land needed for the changes but made so little headway in his efforts that he wrote a letter to the commission stating what he had done in locating his road and that it was only in exercising its legal franchise that the location was made, that a large amount of money had been expended already and in order to carry out the requirements of its charter they intended to complete the railway though the company was willing to make any changes in the unfinished portions of its line that might be beneficial to both parties. He further stated that information had been given justifying the company in believing that their franchise obtained from the state, together with the property acquired thereunder, could not be taken away by any condemnation proceedings by the United States for the purpose desired.

Further correspondence passed between President Hoffer and the commissioners relating to the proposed changes and the cost attending them until finally on October 6, 1893, Mr. Hoffer received a letter from Wm. H. Forney, a member of the commission, reading as follows: "Your favor of October 5th addressed to the Gettysburg battlefield commission, inclosing an estimate of your engineers as to the cost of the changes of the route of the Electric Railway company is to hand. The absence of Colonels Nicholson and Bachelder, members of the commission, prevents an official reply to your letter.

However, they will soon return and the commission will then act promptly in the matter of which you will be fully advised."

After that letter Mr. Hoffer swears that he received no communication from the commissioners until the Saturday before the filing of the petition for condemnation, namely, April 28, 1894, nor had he been advised in any way that changes were desired other than those before mentioned. Nothing had been said, he alleges, about vacating the line around Devil's Den and going along the wheat field road instead until the Saturday before the filing of the petition.

This is the bone of present contention. The company claims that to go across the Wheatfield road instead of going around Devil's Den even if they could secure the right to do so, would involve the cutting off from access by the railway of a very interesting part of the field—a part that the visitors to the battlefield always want to reach, and to reach which they would most desire and need the electric railway. And for that very good reason they have stubbornly refused to change their line, while the government is endeavoring to force them to do it. No damage is done to the field and the old battle marks by the present location of the line and so why should they be forced to vacate?

It was published in the public press that the high rocks in Devil's Den that were so bitterly fought over on the second day of the battle, had been cut through. The fact is that the railway never did and does not now go within two hundred feet of Devil's Den.

It was also published that important boulders and rocks had been blasted and the field torn up in general so that the old battle-field was completely mutilated and desecrated. The fact is, only one boulder was blasted on the Crawford tract and that was on the level open tract through the Valley of Death.

It was stated that the ground was torn up for about two miles across the field charged over by Picketts' Division. The truth is, about a half a mile of very light grading—no fill or cut being made over a foot and a half—had been done across this field. The embankment constructed on the western slope of Little Round Top is only a foot high. Not a single tree was removed even by the railway company on it property or along its line and any one who was at Gettysburg this summer can readily realize the truth of these statements and how palpably false the charges against the company have been.

Again and finally the rail road company was called upon to show that the positions of the Union and Confederate forces at the battle of Gettysburg were not coincident with the narrow strip of ground about thirty feet wide where the line was located and which the government seeks to condemn.

A blue print plan prepared under the direction of the United States' Battlefield commission called "Map showing position of electric railroad on the line of the Gettysburg battlefield," shows the alleged positions of all forces which it is stated on the plan were given by General John B. Bachelder, historian and United States Gettysburg Battlefield commissioner and makes them exactly coincident with the 30-foot strip.

There is also a book written by Mr. Bachelder entitled "Bachelder's New Historical Guide Book of Gettysburg," and the "Index to Military Organization." There is also an isometrical plan of the field of Gettysburg accompanying the said book. That plan bears the certificate of General George G. Meade, to his examination of the drawing and his statement that he is perfectly satisfied with the accuracy with which the topography is delineated, and the positions of the troops laid down.

The plan also contains the certificate signed by Gen.'s Doubleday, Newton, Hancock, Birney, Slocum, Sykes, Sedgwick, Howard, Williams and Hunt, that the positions of the troops of their respective commands were arranged under their immediate direction, and could be relied upon as authentically correct.

William D. Beatty, a prominent engineer caused to be traced upon this isometrical plan, a line showing approximately the route of the electric railroad from the point where it leaves the Emmetsburg road, to the point where it strikes the Gettysburg and Hanoverburg railroad.

He then examined the blue print plan, the isometrical plan and the index to military organizations, and gave in evidence as the result of his examinations that, with the exception of the Fourth Maine regiment and the Fortieth New York regiment, the bodies named on the blue print were shown not to have occupied the positions given to them thereon.

The evidence therefore of Mr. Beatty, will show to every reasonable man the unreasonableness of the government in insisting that the positions of the troops engaged are exactly coincident with the strip of ground sought to be condemned.

A good many of the points made in the above article will not likely appear in the dispatches coming from Gettysburg during the present trial, because they are not in the interest of the government, but the fair-minded reader will at least be convinced that a great deal of unnecessary abuse has been heaped upon Mr. Hoffer. Whether he wins or looses in the fight, there is no evidence to show that he has done anything but what he believed he was justified by law and right in doing.

**Be Your Own Doctor.**

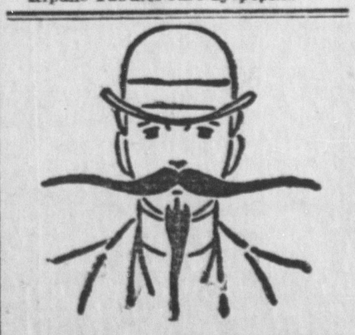
It won't cost you one half as much. Do not delay. Send three 2-cent stamps for postage, and we will send you Dr. Kaufman's great work, fine colored plates from life, on disease, its causes and home cure. Address A. P. Orway & Co., Boston, Mass.

**A Church Festival.**

An Ice Cream Festival and Oyster Supper will be held in the basement of the Evangelical church, on Willowbank street, Friday and Saturday evenings of this week.

Franklin College, New Athens, O., is thorough, and the cheapest we know of; $135 a year. Catalogue free.

Ripans Tabules cure dyspepsia.



*LOOK AT THESE POINTS* showing where Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets excel the ordinary pills:

They're smaller; easier to take; easier in their ways. No griping; no disturbance; no reaction afterward.

Their influence *lasts*. By their tonic or strengthening effects on the intestines, they increase the *natural* action of the bowels, and permanently *cure* Constipation, Biliousness, Jaundice, Indigestion, Dizziness, Sour Stomach, Sick or Bilious Headaches, and every like disorder.

Any child takes these tiny, sugar-coated Pellets readily. They're put up in little sealed vials, and thus kept always reliable, while they can easily be carried in the vest-pocket.

Nothing else at any price is as *cheap*, for they're *guaranteed* to give satisfaction, or your money is returned. You pay only for the good you get.

No substitute that a tricky dealer is ready to urge, though it may be better for him to *sell*, can be "just as good" for you to *buy*.

### BRECKINRIDGE TURNED DOWN.

**The People Of Kentucky Have Had Enough.**

Lexington, Sept. 16.—Colonel Breckinridge, of scandal fame, has been turned down by the people of his district, and will not go back to Congress. His defeat was accomplished after the hottest political contest that ever occurred in Kentucky, complete victory for Owens.

Colonel Breckinridge expresses himself as being willing to submit to the decision of his party. He says he will support the nominee and will advise all his friends to do the same. He says he has always been a Democrat and says he intends to remain one. He says he will stay here in Kentucky and make this place his home if defeated. A close friend of Colonel Breckinridge said that he would take a trip to Europe.

Prayer meeting and fights were prominent feature of an exciting day. In this city several of the former were held and in several places riots between the factions injured several of the participants.

The result has been a complete surprise to Colonel Breckinridge and his friends. They expected to carry Fayette county by from 800 to 1000 majority. Here they had all the party machinery, all the old time workers at elections and it seemed as if nothing short of a miracle could prevent Breckinridge from getting at least 500. In fact many Owens men conceded him the county by that much, but the moral forces that were at work against him here in his own house whittled down the Colonel's vote until he barely secured a majority of 205.

In Franklin county, in which the capital of the state is located, Breckinridge expected to have a majority of 150. Instead of that the county went 569 for Owens. In Woodford, where Breckinridge expected 200 majority, Owens received 118. In Scott, the home of Mr. Owens, Breckinridge expected to keep his majority down to about 890. Instead of this Owen gets a majority of 1197.

In Bourbon the Breckinridge men were not badly deceived. The fight has been remarkably strong there ever since the campaign began and such a careful poll of the county had been made that it was believed by Breckinridge that he could count on 200 majority. The Owens people claimed it by 150. The results show that Breckinridge was nearer right, as he carried the county by 152. Oldham, a county in which Colonel Breckinridge expected to be on almost even terms with Owens, gave the latter 165 majority.

### NEW YORK FASHIONS.

**Fall Fabrics—New Costumes—Capes Colors—Millinery. No Striking Novelties**

appear as yet in dress materials, "two tone" fabrics predominating largely, stripes combined with raised dots, striped changeable stuffs, granite mixtures, tweeds, Cheviots and a goodly proportion of rough camel's hair stuffs, together with plain colored wools, constitute just at present leading styles. As a matter of course checks are very prominent, often diversified by minute contrasting lines or dots. Light-weight wool fabrics, flannels or fancy crepons, intended for horse wear or children's garments are so varied and attractive that they constitute a special feature among Fall novelties, and it goes without saying that all who are experienced in such matters, will use Ivory soap in cleansing them—the only sure means of preserving their color.

NO VERY DECIDED CHANGES

are apparent in new costumes; the majority of skirts being very little trimmed; two or more flat bands stitched at either edge, or a milliner's fold, seem to fulfil present requirements. New skirts have seven gores instead of five, flaring additionally around the edge, but still closely fitted at the top. "Tailor-made" suits have lost no prestige; the long coat bodice, with a back, similar to that of a gentleman's frock coat, appearing in new street dresses, and short basques, round or pointed waists, shirred yokes, revers, invisible fastenings and the familiar velvet belt, establish the fact that a last season's dress is presentable, but it is noticeable that on much the larger proportion of handsome costumes, the "S. H. & M." first quality bias velveteen binding is used, outlasting at least three ordinary ones, the newest velveteen binding however is "The Duxbak," absolutely waterproof, and of hygiene value, keeping the edge of the skirt dry, thus preventing wet shoe tops and ankles. Sleeves appear larger than ever, being cut in many cases so as to wrinkle below the elbow, which is altogether a new feature.

SIMPLE GOFF CAPES

with their bright-colored hoods and linings, offer a strong contrast to the black moire capes with triple collars and frills, which now belong to the past; the former being stylish on all ordinary occasions, as well as black, green, tan or bluet cloth capes, ornamented by bias cloth bands of similar material or black, put on in ribbon or zig-zag patterns; or a colored rough cloth cape is fashionable devoid of trimming save a hood.

BLUES

a lavender blue, cornflower blue, and divers other tints of blue, every conceivable tan or brown shade, tints of green, Egyptian red, sangoine, crimson or yellow, with liberal black and white intermixtures are all brought forward prominently in dress goods, accessories or millinery. Bluet will be combined with everything, and black and white placed as moderators.

COLORED FELTS

or black, glossy beavers are the corner stones of millinery, and the majority of brims are quite broad at the front, stiff and severe, very few being crinkled or arched over the forehead. For general use, the place of the defunct moire bow, will be supplied by bunches of black cog's feathers, stylish hats fairly bristling with wings, pins, birds or jetted ornaments. Broad satin ribbon loops, crushed closely together at each side of the crown, or placed at intervals around the brim, are thrust through with pins, or held in place by immense jet or steel buckles. Trimmings incline toward the Alsatian style, at the same time, very small hats of colored felt and satin braid, appropriate for young persons, have high trimmings massed at the left side. Contrasting crowns and edgings of this imitation straw are very novel on bright colored felts, toned down by rich velvet twists and black feathers. Black and white ribbon rosettes at each side of a glossy, black beaver, with huge buckle at the centre, is the winter substitute for a sailor hat.

VERONA CLARKE.

### TWO COUNTERFEIT NOTES.

**One is a Good Production, But the Other is Very Poor.**

Assistant United States Treasurer Bigler yesterday received a communication from the Secret Service Department at Washington stating that two United States notes of different denominations are being counterfeited and requesting him to notify the different local banking institutions. One of the notes in possession of the Secret Service officials is for $5, issued on the Fifth National Bank of Cincinnati, check letter A, series of 1882. It is a photographic production. The coloring of the numbers and seal is well applied, but that of the panel in the centre of the back is smeared and the green ink used is several degrees too light. The note is calculated to deceive those who do not give money careful scrutiny.

The other note is a new $10 United States silver certificate, check letter A, series of 1886, with portrait of Hendricks. It is a poorly executed photo etched production; much of the wording is indecipherable. The face of the note has a blurred appearance. The etching behind the head of Hendricks is represented by dots instead of lines. The numbering is well done, but the design of the seal cannot be determined. The lathe work is poor and the back of the note is very dark green and miserably printed. The note should be detected at a glance.

### Foster on the Weather

My last bulletin gave forecasts of the storm wave to cross the continent from Sept. 14 to 18, and the next will reach the Pacific coast about the 19th, cross the western mountains by close of 20th, the great central valleys from 21st to 23d, and the eastern states about the 24th. Marked indications of wind and rain may be expected from this disturbance, but not much rainfall. The severe storms of the month with greatest rainfall were calculated for near the 4th, 16th and 28th. This disturbance, 20th to 24th, occurs at the earth's autumnal equinox, the date on which the equinoctial storms are usually expected, but planetary positions this year indicate that the equinoctial storms will occur from 14th to 18th, and 25th to 28th. The warm wave will cross the western mountains about the 19th, the great central valleys about the 21st and the eastern states about the 23d. The cool wave will cross the western mountains about the 22d, the great central valleys about the 24th, and the eastern states about the 26th.


**Con-sump-tion**

AN EMINENT CHICAGO PHYSICIAN, IN AN ESSAY, STATES

With new methods of treatment now at our command, aided by strict observance of appropriate diet (and in this connection I strongly recommend the use of that great condensed raw food extract,

**BOVININE**

**The Original Raw Food**

its ability to restore waste and make new blood is unequalled; it is a perfect nutrient in the most condensed form, and easily retained by any stomach), with all this at our command, I say, very many cases of consumption may be cured.

Bovinine satisfies the hunger of consumptives; it builds muscle, bone, strength, where everything else fails.

*Sold by all druggists.*

*THE BOVININE CO., NEW YORK.*


### LOVELL DECLINES.

**Won't Agree to Have the Voters Decide.**

In order to break the dead-lock in the Republican judicial conference of the 49th district, which has been in session here for several weeks without reaching any agreement, Hon John G. Love, the candidate from Centre county, submitted the following proposition to Mr. Lovell, but the gentleman from Huntingdon refuses to accept the terms. The proposition and reply is as follows:

Tyrone, Pa., Sept. 13, 1894.

Mr. N. B. Corbin, President of Republican Judicial Conference Assembled.

DEAR SIR:—I desire through you and the gentlemen of the Republican Judicial Conference now in session to submit the following proposition to Mr. Lovell, the other candidate asking the nomination for president judge of the 49th judicial district, as against my candidacy for the purpose of breaking the present dead-lock:

First—That we refer the question of our candidacy again to the Republican voters of the 49th judicial district.

Second—That primary elections be held in the district on September 24, 1894; the chairman of the Republican county committee in each county appoint the officers to hold the election and to fix the hours between which the election be held.

Third—That no candidates be voted for, for the nomination of president judge, other than Mr. Lovell and myself.

Fourth—That none but legally qualified Republican voters, who are known to be such, to vote at said primaries.

Fifth—That the candidate receiving the highest number of votes in the district at said election to be the regular nominee of the Republican party for president judge of the 49th judicial district.

Very respectfully,

JOHN G. LOVE.

To this proposition Mr. Lovell replied as follows:

Tyrone, Pa., Sept. 13, 1894.

Mr. N. B. Corbin, President of Republican Judicial Conference.

DEAR SIR:—I have received the letter of this date, addressed to me by Mr. Love through your conference, in regard to referring the matter of our candidacy to the Republican voters of the 49th judicial district for the purpose of breaking the dead lock, and in reply thereto would say that I consider the proposition impracticable for the reason that the time is entirely too short between this and the 25th inst., to give proper notice of the primary election throughout the district and to sufficiently canvass the two counties to awaken an interest on the part of the voters, without which there could be no satisfactory expression of opinion by the Republicans of the district. In this view my conferees unanimously agree with me.

Very respectfully,

K. A. LOVELL.

The conference met yesterday afternoon and adjourned to meet on Monday evening. Another attempt will be made then by Mr. Love and his conferees to break the deadlock by offering a resolution to release all conferees from their candidates and allow them to make a nomination, and if no nomination can then be made, let the conferees select the seventh man and allow him to cast the deciding ballot.—Tyrone *Times*.

### Made Himself Too Popular.

The Hon. Samuel R. Peale, of Clinton County, is again much harassed by the evident determination of his fellow Democrats of the Sixteenth District to run him for Congress. He has written a letter declining to be a candidate, and he attended the Nippenose Valley pumpkin picnic to make an address, full of the true fire of eloquence, declaring himself out of politics. There was, he said, no office in the country he would accept, and he talked so sagely of political reform that he easily became the hero of the pumpkin picnic; he had no rival. His eloquent words had not ceased to reverberate among the hills which inclose the beautiful Nippenose Valley before the orator found himself nominated for Congress in his own county against his will, and in spite of all he can do the enthusiasm has overflowed Clinton county and is rapidly filling the rest of the district. It looks as if Mr. Peale will be compelled to yield, reluctant as he may be, to the demands of his fellow Democrats. He has unconsciously made himself too popular.

### A Conflagration at Scranton.

Scranton, Pa., September 16.—Fire Saturday morning completely destroyed the three story brick blocks on Lackawanna avenue, occupied by Matthews Brothers, drugs; M. Norton, books and stationary; Gross, Foster & Co., dry goods, and damaged the blocks adjoining occupied by J. D. Williams & Bros., confectionery; H. S. Haslacker, millinery, and F. L. Crane, wholesale furs. Dewitt's photograph gallery, W. B. Henwood's dental parlors and the Coneny's hair dressing parlors in the Gross & Foster building, were also a total loss. The fire burned fiercely six hours, owing to combustible chemicals and explosives in the drug store block, in the basement of which the fire started. While firemen were on the roof of the Gross & Foster block, a portion gave way and four were thrown into the debris. They were Thomas and Charles Beckett, Michael Duane and William Martin. Thomas Beckett and Martin were the only ones to sustain serious injury, but they will recover. The total loss by the fire will reach $250,000, on which the insurance is $128,750, distributed among a score of companies.

### It is a Grand Army.

The following article taken from the Philadelphia *Ledger* will be read with interest by old soldiers in this county: Statistics of the Grand Army of the Republic show that it is still a veritable army so far as numbers are concerned. On June 30, 1893, there were 397,223 members in good standing. On June 30, 1894, the number had fallen to 369,088. The losses by deaths amounted to 8,283, and this loss might easily be offset by new recruits, a there are probably 200,000 men eligible to membership who have not yet joined the order. But the order also suffers largely from suspensions. Many of the members, particularly during hard times, are unable to keep up their payments of dues, and nearly 35,000 were suspended last year for that reason. Fourteen thousand were reinstated, but the net loss from suspensions was more than 29,000. Unless some extraordinary event should stimulate the growth of the order, it may be expected to gradually decline. Few of the members are under 48 years of age; the majority, probably, are between 50 and 55, while some are in the seventies. The mortality of such a body of men, many of whom have been weakened by disease or wounds will naturally increase rapidly as the years roll by, and ten years hence the ranks will be greatly depleted unless recruits can be mustered in.

### The Price of Sugar.

This season of the year usually shows an advance in the price of refined sugar because of the increased demand for preserving purposes. The wholesale price of refined sugars has recently advanced one cent a pound. But the preserving season demand is not alone responsible for the increase. The sugar trust monopoly wants to do its squeezing while it can. The trust absolutely controls the price of sugar. It can put a price up or down as it sees fit. A dealer says: "The price of sugar will probably not go much higher, as it has now reached the limit at which the trust can prevent the competition of the foreign refineries. Any addition to the price would enable jobbers to import foreign sugars to advantage."


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Organized under Laws of Colorado. Capital Stock, 700,000 shares, par value one dollar each.

FULL PAID AND NON-ASSESSABLE.

150,000 Shares in Treasury.

The mine is located in the richest portion of the celebrated gold producing district of Cripple Creek, and is held under a United States patent.

Work is carried on day and night, and high grade ore is being taken out in large quantities.

In January, 1891, the Company will begin paying regular monthly dividends at the rate of 2400 per annum on the amount invested.

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A limited amount of the shares are now offered

AT 50 CENTS PER SHARE.

Stock, Prospectus and experts report may be obtained from the banking house of

H R LOUNSBERY, 57 Broadway, N. Y.

**5 TO 20 DOLLARS PER DAY Easily Made.**

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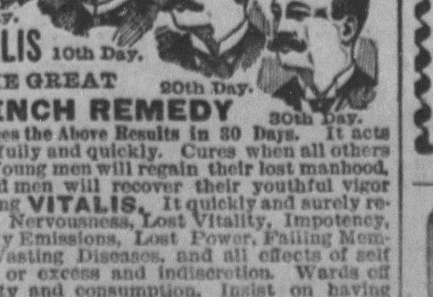
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No deception, no false representation. I will cure you positively and make you vigorous and strong. Treatment by mail a specialty and strictly confidential. Send 4c. in stamps for book on HOME CURE TREATMENT

**WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS**

Cleanse the Bowels and Purify the Blood! Cure Diarrhœa, Dysentery and Dyspepsia, and give healthy action to the entire system.

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THE GREAT FRENCH REMEDY

Produces the Above Results in 30 Days. It acts powerfully and quickly. Cures when all others fail. Young men will regain their lost manhood, and old men will recover their youthful vigor by using VITALIS. It quickly and surely restores Nervousness, Lost Vitality, Impotency, Nightly Emissions, Lost Power, Failing Memory, Wasting Diseases, and all effects of self abuse or excess and indiscretion. Wards off insanity and consumption. Insist on having VITALIS, no other. Can be carried in vest pocket. By mail, $1.00 per package, or six for $5.00, with a positive written guarantee to cure or refund the money. Circular free. Address CALUMET REMEDY COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.

For sale by Krumrine Bros., Bellefonte, Pa.





**THE TWILIGHT COTTAGE NO. 12.**

This 7 room frame cottage can be built for $2500, the price varying slightly according to location.

Our readers will be pleased to know that we have secured authority to offer the complete plans and specifications of the "Twilight" Cottage No. 15, on the above terms, 50 cents and the certificate below clipped from this paper.

A set of these plans contains five sheets, each sheet 14x25 inches, blue-printed, such as are used by architects, engineers and builders.

SHEET No. 1 consists of views of front elevation, and prospective.
SHEET No. 2 consists of side elevation and interior sectional views.
SHEET No. 3 illustrates different floor plans.
SHEET No. 4 shows various details, sections of porch, door frame, window frame, stairs, etc.
SHEET No. 5 covers full specifications, itemized estimate of cost of all materials used, cost of labor, with full particulars and advice regarding division of cost of various lines of materials, instructions and suggestions to builder, etc.

Any one interested in a cheaper cottage can use the certificate to cover the "Pansy" Cottage No. 12, shown below, the plans for which are fully as complete and elaborate. These are engraved on fine bond paper, and will be supplied by the REPUBLICAN on same conditions. Both plans will be sent postpaid for $1.00 and two certificates from this paper.

> This Certificate when accompanied with 50 cents will entitle holder to a full and complete set of Plans with specifications of
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All plans are under the supervision of the UNIVERSAL PLAN COMPANY; they are drawn to a scale and are mechanically correct and guaranteed ready to build from—everything that can be furnished by a competent architect being provided for. They are neatly wrapped in pasteboard tube and sent postpaid to any address on above terms.

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This 5-room cottage, besides attic room and bath room, may be built in brick for $1700, or in frame for $1400, the price varying slightly according to locality.


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**Are You Thin?**

Flesh made with Thinacura tablets by a scientific process. They create perfect assimilation of every form of food, secreting the valuable parts and discarding the worthless. They make thin faces plump and round out the figure. They are the

STANDARD REMEDY

for leanness, containing no arsenic, and absolutely harmless.

Price, prepaid, $1 per box, 6 for $5.

Pamphlet "HOW TO GET FAT," free.

THE THINACURA CO., 949 Broadway New York.

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### Pawnbrokers and Stolen Goods.

The examination of police criminals before the Lexow Committee, New York city, brought out the fact that it has been repeatedly decided by the courts of New York that the sale or pledge of stolen goods gives no title or lien, but the owner of the goods can claim and take possession of them wherever he finds them, without paying the holders anything whatever. In the face of these decisions the police always advise those who have been robbed to pay the pawn broker's advances. This makes it an entirely safe and profitable business to receive stolen goods in the form of a pledge, since it is impossible to prove guilty knowledge on the part of the pawnbroker.

This is one of the police scandals in New York city which has its exact counterpart here. The owners of goods that have been stolen can usually recover them with the aid of the police, but seldom without paying the pawnbroker's advances. The thief gets his money; the pawnbroker gets his; the police get credit for vigilance, since the goods are recovered, and the only one out of pocket is the unfortunate owner, who has had to buy back his own property.

It is a vicious and unlawful practice and ought to be broken up. It encourages thievery by giving it a near-at-hand and sure market, and makes the business of receiving stolen goods safe and profitable. Superintendent Linden, as will be seen elsewhere, has something to say in favor of this police custom, but we suggest that Director Beitler give his early attention to a practice which is unsanctioned by law and contrary to good morals. —*Press.*


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THE GREAT German Remedy.

TRUTHS FOR THE SICK.

For those deathly Billous Spells depend on SULPHUR BITTERS it will cure you.

Do you suffer with that tired and allgone feeling; if so, use SULPHUR BITTERS; it will cure you.

Operatives who are closely confined in the mills and workshops; clerks, who do not procure sufficient exercise, and all who are confined in doors, should use SULPHUR BITTERS. They will not then be weak and sickly.

If you do not wish to suffer from Rheumatism, use a bottle of SULPHUR BITTERS; it never fails to cure.

Don't be without a bottle. Try it; you will not regret it.

Ladies in delicate health, who are all run down, should use SULPHUR BITTERS.

$1,000 will be paid for a case where SULPHUR BITTERS will not assist or cure. It never fails.

Cleanse the vitiated blood when you see its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Blotches, and Sores. Rely on SULPHUR BITTERS, and health will follow.

SULPHUR BITTERS will cure Liver Complaint. Don't be discouraged; it will cure you.

SULPHUR BITTERS will build you up and make you strong and healthy.

SULPHUR BITTERS will make your blood pure, rich and strong, and your flesh hard.

Try SULPHUR BITTERS to-night, and you will sleep well and feel better for it.

Do you want the best Medical Work published? Send 3 2-cent stamps to A. P. ORDWAY & CO., Boston, Mass., and receive a copy, free.



BREAKFAST—SUPPER.

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FREE TRIALS convince the skeptic and point the way which if followed leads to VIGOROUS HEALTH FOR MEN

Prof. HARRIS' SOLUBLE MEDICATED Pastille

THE PASTILLE CURE FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY — TRADE MARK

Has been put up in a proprietary form since 1878, and has been used for years prior to that time in private practice. It is no untried nostrum, of doubtful reputation, but a genuine specific for a very prevalent disease. Thousands of men, of all ages, have at some time in life brought on nervous debility and exhaustion, with organic weakness, by over brain work, excesses, too frequent indulgence or indiscretion and vicious habits, and it is to these that we offer a remedy that will, by its direct action upon the seat of the disease, stop the drain and restore the patient to vigorous health and strength.

Our method of introducing Prof. Harris' Pastille treatment is one which commends itself to all sensible persons—for the reason that we supply it upon their judgment of its value. We ask of our patrons nothing in the way of expense beyond a postal card and a two cent postage stamp. The postal card to be used in sending us their full address and the postage stamp for the letter returning the statement of their case for which we supply them with a question blank, to be filled out, and an envelope addressed to ourselves for use in returning it when filled.

FREE TRIAL PACKAGE. When we receive the statement on blank we prepare eight days' treatment and forward it by mail and prepay postage thereon—and along with the eight days' treatment we send full directions for using. The treatment in no way interferes with a person's attention to business, and causes no pain or inconvenience in any way.

We are so positive that it will give perfect satisfaction that we leave the matter of sending orders entirely with those using the free trial treatment. Having satisfied those sending for trial packages of our ability to benefit their sexual condition we feel that they are more largely interested than ourselves in continuing the use of the Pastilles. Even then we do not attempt to rob them by demanding high prices. On the contrary, we make the prices as low as possible, and the same to all. They are as follows: $3 for one month; $5 for two months; $7 for three months.

Trade Mark. SHAPE & SIZE OF A GENUINE PASTILLE

These prices secure the delivery of the Pastilles by mail. If desired by express we leave the patient to pay the charges. For over ten years we have operated our business upon this plan with satisfactory results.

We ask all persons needing treatment for any of the secret ills which come to mankind through a violation of nature's laws to send us their address on postal card or by letter and allow us to convince them that PROF. HARRIS' SOLUBLE MEDICATED PASTILLES have merit and are what they need.

All communications confidential and should be addressed to

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IVORY SOAP

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DON'T ACCEPT IMITATIONS.

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### A Burglar Shot.

Early Wednesday morning three masked burglars broke into the farm house of a man named Funk, at West Liberty, a village about five miles from DuBois. After the robbers entered the room of Mr. and Mrs. Funk they gagged the aged lady and demanded money. A daughter in an adjoining room heard the noise and seeing the masked men moving around took in the situation. She jumped out of the window and hastily ran to the neighbors and gave the alarm and soon returned with several men. During her absence the burglars ransacked the house and found two purses and a watch. When the armed neighbors with the daughter surrounded the house the burglars came out and started on a run at the same time opening fire on the men. The parties on the outside returned the fire and one of the burglars named Bowser fell. The others escaped. Bowser was shot in the leg and died yesterday afternoon. He had served a term in the penitentiary for passing counterfeit money, and he has been mixed up in several bad affairs. His father is a respective farmer and lives near DuBois.

### Gross Negligence.

The coroner's jury having placed the responsibility for the wreck on the P. & E. railroad last Saturday upon Conductor James Day and Operator Robert Gibson, District Attorney Hall this morning swore out a warrant before Alderman Harris of Lock Haven, charging the two men named with "gross negligence and carelessness in failing to observe the rules, regulations and precautions of the railroad company," which carelessness resulted in the death of Jeremiah Sheehan and David Forsht. The warrant was given to Constable Martin, who shortly after arrested Conductor Day and took him before Alderman Harris, where he furnished bail in the sum of $1,000 for a hearing next Thursday. Engineer George Schroat became Mr. Day's surety. Operator Gibson has likely been arrested by this time.

The charge in the warrant is equivalent to a charge of manslaughter.

### 28th Encampment G. A. R.

The 28th annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic held this week in Pittsburg, was one of the greatest gatherings of the kind in the history of the organization, probably on account of the impression that it will be the last year that any great parade of veterans will be held at the yearly meeting. Monday was naval veterans day, and although the enthusiasm of the visiting thousands was somewhat dampened by rain, yet a brilliant parade took place. Tuesday was the parade of the veterans, about 20,000 being in line, and the column was over four hours in passing a given point. What with camp-fires, reunions, and business sessions, the balance of the week will be fully taken up. The city is said to excel in point of gorgeous decoration any similar place of meeting of the G. A. R.

### Another Pension Decision.

Former practices of the pension bureau are reversed by a ruling of Assistant Secretary Reynolds, announced at the interior department. Judge Reynolds holds that the terms of Section 4,703, revised statutes, applies to pensioners under the act of June 27, 1890. According to the ruling two dollars per month for each child of a deceased soldier under 18 years, by a former wife, will be paid to the widow where the step-children are being educated, in whole or in part, at the expense of a state or the public, in any educational institution organized for the care of soldiers' orphans. A large number of claims will be affected by the new practice.

### Thomas Wilson.

Thomas Wilson, a soldier of the late war, died suddenly on Tuesday noon, at his home west of Centre Hall. After the war he entered the regular army, and leaving that he worked on Mr. Rhone's farm. He was a quiet and well behaved citizen, against whom not a word of complaint could be brought. He was of industrious habits and upright, and lived a christian life. Bright's disease was the cause of his death. At the veteran reunion, at Hunter's Park a few days ago, he was present with his comrades, apparently in his usual health. His age was about sixty years. He leaves a wife and a son to mourn his demise.

### Buttermilk as a Beverage.

Buttermilk is destined to be the drink of the future; for among the many advantages which claimed for it, is one that appeals to the vanity of men—it will not cause a flushed face nor red nose as other drinks do, but, on the contrary, is considered a good specific for both. Any afternoon you may find what are now derisively termed "buttermilk brigades" lined up in front of any of the larger bars guzzling buttermilk, happy that it will soon erase the expensive coloring on their face which old king alcohol has painted—not in waters, either. The cow may yet in a way take the place of the brewery.

### The Manners of the Lyncher.

The comments of some Southern Governors on the reported arrival of a committee from England to investigate lynchings in the South are a good deal in the style that former governors in the same neighborhood resented any attempt to look into the slavery question. Men whose memory goes back forty years or who have read the history of their country between 1830 and 1860 must imagine that they are living old times over again as they peruse these executive utterances. Their tone savors as much of the manners of the lyncher as the old comments did of the manners of the slave driver.

Governor Northen, of Georgia, for instance, with a bull whip in his hand, informs the committee that "the people of this State are quite able to administer their own affairs," and that "we have already endured more outside interference in our local matters than we will submissively tolerate in the future." Governor O'Ferrall, of Virginia, with the swagger of cowhide boots and a dirk sticking out of his belt, declares that "things have come to a pretty pass in this country when we are to have a lot of English moralists sticking their noses into our internal affairs. It is the quintessence of brass and impudence." And the ridiculous Governor Fishback, of Arkansas, is sure that it will "excite ridicule as well as resentment" for England to "assume the role of a missionary to teach us our duty." It is a little singular to notice the frequency with which the word "intermeddling" is used in the utterances of these Southern Governors, a word that has always been peculiarly acceptable to Southerners when resenting any attempt to look into Southern matters.

Nearly forty years ago Charles Sumner delivered a speech in the Senate on the "Barbarism of Slavery," and when he had finished a Southern Senator arose and attempted to answer the speech by pouring out some vile abuse on the Massachusetts Senator. Mr. Sumner listened quietly until the abuse had ended and then said that when he printed his speech he would add the remarks of the Southern Senator as supplementary proof of the "barbarism of slavery." No doubt the English anti-lynching committee will carry home with them the letters of these Southern Governors as additional proofs of the lynching propensities of the Southern people.


### $100 Reward $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address. F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by druggists, 75c.


### United Brethren in Christ.

On Wednesday afternoon of this week, at 2 o'clock, the fifty-sixth annual session of the Allegheny conference, United Brethren in Christ, will convene with the congregation at Conemaugh. Bishop J. W. Hott, D. D., of Cedar Rapids, Ia., will preside, and over 100 ministers are expected to attend, together with the same number of lay delegates. The conference sermon will be preached on Wednesday evening by Rev. E. A. Zeek, of Scottdale.

The Allegheny conference is made up of the districts of three presiding elders—the Altoona, Johnstown and Greensburg districts—known as the Eastern, Middle and Western, respectively. Last year the membership of the Altoona district was 3,650; Johnstown district, 3,456 and Greensburg district, 3,220, making a total of 10,335. One hundred and sixty-two church edifices were reported last year and twenty-eight parsonages, the church property being valued at $401,115. In the Sunday schools 13,263 pupils were reported.

### The Money Weighed.

George C. Moore, who represented Sub-Treasurer W. D. Bigler in the weighing of gold at the Treasury Building in Philadelphia, during the past three weeks, arrived home on Monday of last week. The amount of money weighed during Mr. Moore's presence in the treasury, was $20,232,529.49, of this amount $11,000,000 were in standard dollars. This represents a little of the cash in the government's cash box.

### A Woman's Temple.

Unconsciously a woman builds
A temple in this world below,
And day by day a stone is laid
Of little things that come and go,
So it doth slowly rise above
The tide of years, until its dome
Has reached the glory clouds of heaven
A world within itself—a home—
She wisely builds upon the rock,
Far more eternal than the years;
The pavement is of solid truth,
Untouched, unworn by falling tears.

The walls are innocence and grace,
Fair virtue makes them high and strong,
Within they shine with purity,
Resound with mute and sacred song
The gates are pearls of truth and love.
Whence issue forth bright gleams of light,
Each stone a little sacrifice,
And kept in place by truth and right.
The pillars are of gentle acts,
That bear the weight of golden beams
Of life and bound by cords of love,
And braced by faith's undying stream

Each nail a heart-beat set in place,
Each blow her very centre shook;
The steps are trials, stepping stones
Where patience climbs with upward look;
The throne, her grand eternal soul;
Her king, the one she loves, loves best
Her altar, where sweet incense rise,
Does hold her greatest and her best.
So day by day a stone is laid,
Until the lofty, white-capped dome
Is hid among the shining clouds,
And she has reached her happy home.

—[N. B. Fowler, in Inter Ocean.


PAINT cracks.—It often costs more to prepare a house for repainting that has been painted in the first place with cheap ready-mixed paints, than it would to have painted it twice with strictly pure white lead, ground in pure linseed oil.

Strictly Pure White Lead

forms a permanent base for repainting and never has to be burned or scraped off on account of scaling or cracking. It is always smooth and clean. To be sure of getting strictly pure white lead, purchase any of the following brands:

"Armstrong & McKelvy,"
"Beymer-Bauman,"
"Davis-Chambers,"
"Fahnestock."

FOR COLORS.—National Lead Co.'s Pure White Lead Tinting Colors, a one-pound can to a 25-pound keg of Lead and mix your own paints. Saves time and annoyance in matching shades, and insures the best paint that it is possible to put on wood.

Send us a postal card and get our book on paints and color-card, free; it will probably save you a good many dollars.

NATIONAL LEAD CO., New York.
Pittsburg Branch,
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| March 1, | 9 " | June 15, | 12 " |
| March 15, | 8 " | June 30, | 12 " |
| April 1, | 5 " | July 16, | 14 " |
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SICK

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## Pennsylvania Railroad.

BALD EAGLE VALLEY RAILROAD.—TIME Table, May 27th, 1894.

| STATIONS | Dis | A.M | WESTWARD | P.M |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| LOCK HAVEN | | 4 35 | 9 37 | 4 15 |
| Flemington—f | 1.8 | 4 39 | 9 41 | 4 19 |
| Mill Hall | 3.0 | 4 41 | 9 43 | 4 21 |
| Beech Creek | 6.3 | 4 52 | 9 54 | 4 32 |
| Eagleville—f | 9.9 | 4 55 | 9 57 | 4 35 |
| Howard | 14.5 | 5 04 | 10 06 | 4 44 |
| Mt. Eagle—f | 17.7 | 5 10 | 10 12 | 4 50 |
| Curtin | 19.9 | 5 14 | 10 16 | 4 54 |
| Milesburg | 23.5 | 5 22 | 10 24 | 5 02 |
| BELLEFONTE | 25.1 | 5 32 | 10 34 | 5 12 |
| Milesburg | 23.5 | 5 42 | 10 44 | 5 27 |
| Snow Shoe Int | 24.8 | 5 46 | 10 47 | 5 30 |
| Unionville | 28.6 | 5 52 | 10 54 | 5 37 |
| Julian | 32.9 | 6 01 | 11 03 | 5 46 |
| Martha | 37.0 | 6 09 | 11 11 | 5 54 |
| Port Matilda | 40.4 | 6 17 | 11 19 | 6 02 |
| Hannah—f | 43.7 | 6 25 | 11 27 | 6 10 |
| Fowler—f | 45.0 | 6 27 | 11 29 | 6 12 |
| Dix—f | 46.2 | 6 30 | 11 32 | 6 15 |
| Bald Eagle | 49.3 | 6 36 | 11 38 | 6 21 |
| Vail | 51.2 | 6 40 | 11 42 | 6 25 |
| East Tyrone | 53.0 | 6 44 | 11 46 | 6 29 |
| TYRONE | 54.3 | 6 50 | 11 52 | 6 35 |

| STATIONS | Dis | A.M | EASTWARD P. M. | P. M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| TYRONE | | 8 10 | 3 10 | 7 25 |
| East Tyrone | 1.3 | 8 16 | 3 16 | 7 31 |
| Vail | 3.1 | 8 20 | 3 20 | 7 35 |
| Bald Eagle | 5.0 | 8 24 | 3 24 | 7 39 |
| Dix—f | 8.0 | 8 30 | 3 30 | 7 45 |
| Fowler—f | 9.3 | 8 33 | 3 33 | 7 48 |
| Hannah—f | 10.6 | 8 35 | 3 35 | 7 50 |
| Port Matilda | 13.9 | 8 42 | 3 42 | 7 57 |
| Martha | 17.3 | 8 49 | 3 49 | 8 04 |
| Julian | 21.4 | 8 59 | 3 58 | 8 13 |
| Unionville | 25.8 | 9 08 | 4 07 | 8 22 |
| Snow Shoe Int | 29.5 | 9 17 | 4 15 | 8 30 |
| Milesburg | 30.8 | 9 21 | 4 18 | 8 33 |
| BELLEFONTE | 33.5 | 9 33 | 4 28 | 8 43 |
| Milesburg | 30.8 | 9 46 | 4 38 | 8 56 |
| Curtin | 34.4 | 9 55 | 4 46 | 9 01 |
| Mt Eagle—f | 36.6 | 10 00 | 4 50 | 9 05 |
| Howard | 39.8 | 10 06 | 4 56 | 9 11 |
| Eagleville—f | 44.4 | 10 15 | 5 05 | 9 20 |
| Beech Creek | 45.0 | 10 18 | 5 08 | 9 23 |
| Mill Hall | 51.3 | 10 29 | 5 19 | 9 34 |
| Flemington | 52.5 | 10 31 | 5 21 | 9 36 |
| LOCK HAVEN | 54.3 | 10 35 | 5 25 | 9 40 |

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD Time Table in effect May 27th, 1894.

| Westward P.M | A.M | Dis. | Stations | Dis. | Eastward A.M | P.M |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4 50 | 10 00 | | SCOTIA | 25.5 | 9 20 | 4 40 |
| 5 07 | 10 19 | 5.3 | Fairbrook | 20.3 | 9 03 | 4 23 |
| 5 19 | 10 33 | 8.7 | Penna. Furnace | 16.9 | 8 51 | 4 11 |
| 5 25 | 10 40 | 10.6 | Hostler f | 15.0 | 8 4[illegible] | 4 05 |
| 5 31 | 10 46 | 12.8 | Marengo f | 12.[illegible] | 8 39 | 3 59 |
| 5 35 | 10 51 | 13.5 | Loveville f | 12.1 | 8 35 | 3 55 |
| 5 41 | 10 58 | 15.2 | Furnace Road f | 10.4 | 8 29 | 3 49 |
| 5 44 | 11 01 | 15.8 | Dungarvin f | 9.8 | 8 26 | 3 46 |
| 5 52 | 11 10 | 18.2 | Warriors Mark | 7.4 | 8 18 | 3 38 |
| 6 01 | 11 20 | 20.5 | Pennington | 6.1 | 8 09 | 3 29 |
| 6 12 | 11 32 | 23.5 | Stover | [illegible] | 7 58 | 3 18 |
| 6 20 | 11 40 | 25.8 | TYRONE | | 7 50 | 3 10 |

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE AND BALD EAGLE VALLEY R R--Time Table in effect Nov 20, 1893

| Dis. | Westward a.m. | p.m. | Stations | | Eastward a.m. | p.m. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| .0 | 5.40 | 1 58 | MONTANDON | | 9.10 | 4 56 |
| 1.5 | 6.15 | 2.08 | Ar..LEWISBURG..Lv | | 9.00 | 4 47 |
| 1.5 | 6.15 | 2.08 | Lv..LEWISBURG..Ar | | 9.00 | 4.47 |
| 5.4 | 6.23 | 2.17 | Biehl f | | 8.52 | 4.39 |
| 6.8 | 6.28 | 2.22 | Vicksburg f | | 8.47 | 4.35 |
| 10.7 | 6.37 | 2.31 | MIFFLINBURG | | 8.38 | 4 27 |
| 13.1 | 6.42 | 2.36 | Barber f | | 8.33 | 4 22 |
| 15.2 | 6.47 | 2.41 | Swengle f | | 8.27 | 4 17 |
| 16.1 | 6.50 | 2.48 | Millmont | | 8.25 | 4.15 |
| 18.6 | 6.58 | 2.51 | GLEN IRON | | 8.17 | 4 07 |
| 23.5 | 7.07 | 3.00 | Pardee f | | 8.08 | 3.59 |
| 28.9 | 7.18 | 3.11 | Cherry Run f | | 7.57 | 3.48 |
| 32.2 | 7.27 | 3.20 | Paddy Mt. Tunnel f | | 7.48 | 3.40 |
| 33.9 | 7.31 | 3.23 | Ingleby f | | 7.45 | 3 37 |
| 36.6 | 7.38 | 3.30 | Coburn | | 7.38 | 3.30 |
| 39.6 | 7.45 | 3.37 | Zerby f | | 7.30 | 3.23 |
| 43.4 | 7.55 | 3 47 | Rising Springs | | 7.21 | 3.14 |
| 46.2 | 8.02 | 3 53 | Penn's Cave f | | 7.14 | 3.07 |
| 49.2 | 8.09 | 4 01 | CENTRE HALL | | 7 06 | 3.01 |
| 51.6 | 8.16 | 4.07 | Gregg f | | 7.00 | 2.54 |
| 54.6 | 8.23 | 4.13 | Linden Hall | | 6.52 | 2 47 |
| 56.7 | 8.2[illegible] | 4.18 | OAK HALL | | 6.47 | 2 42 |
| 58.8 | 8.32 | 4.22 | LEMONT | | 6.43 | 2 38 |
| 60.2 | 8.37 | 4.27 | Dale Summit f | | 6.38 | 2 33 |
| 63.9 | 8.47 | 4 37 | Pleasant Gap f | | 6.28 | 2 23 |
| 65.2 | 8.50 | 4 40 | Axeman f | | 6.25 | 2.20 |
| 67.4 | 8 55 | 4 45 | BELLEFONTE | | 6.20 | 2.1[illegible] |

For rates, maps, etc., call on ticket agent or address Thos. E. Watt, P. A. W. D., 110 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

S. M. PREVOST, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen. Pass. Agt.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD (Philadelphia and Erie Division.)—On and after Nov. 29th, 1893.

WESTWARD.

ERIE MAIL leaves Phila daily.... 11 20 p m
" " Harrisburg " ... 3 30 a m
" " William'port " ... 7 10 a m
" " Jersey Shore " ... 7 31 a m
" " Lock Haven " ... 7 55 a m
" " Renovo " ... 8 55 a m
" arrives Erie ... 3 40 p m

NIAGRA EX l'ves Phila week d'ys... 8 50 a m
" " Harrsburg " ... 12 10 p m
" arrives at Wmsport " ... 3 00 p m
" " Lock Haven " ... 4 10 p m
" " Renovo " ... 5 15 p m
" " Kane " ... 9 20 p m

Passengers by this train arrive in Bellefonte at... 4 45 p m

FAST LINE leaves Phila. week days. 2 25 p m
" " Harrisburg " ... 3 55 p m
" " Williamsport " ... 7 10 p m
" arrives at Lock Haven " ... 8 07 p m
" " Renovo " ... 9 00 p m

NEWS EX. l'ves Philadelphia daily 4 30 a m
" " Harrisburg... 8 15 a m
" " Williamsport... 11 20 a m
" " arrives at Lock Haven... 12 15 p m

Wms'port Ex. l'vs Phila. week days 4 40 p m
" " Harrisburg... 7 55 p m
" " arrive Williamsport. 10 40 p m

Rochester Exp. leaves Phila. w'k d's 8 50 p m
" " Harrisb'g 12 01 a m
" arrives Williamsp't 2 55 a m

Williamsp't " leaves Phila. Sun. only 4 30 p m
" " Harrisb'g 7 55 p m
" " arrives Williamsp't 10 40 p m

EASTWARD.

Sea Shore Express l'vs L Haven w 7 15 a m
" " Jersey Shore. 7 41 a m
" " Wms'port... 8 15 a m
" arrives at Harrisburg 11 30 a m
" " " Phila... 3 00 a m

DAY EX. leaves Kane week days... 6 30 a m
" " Renovo... 10 20 a m
" " Lock Haven... 11 20 a m
" " Williamsport... 12 30 p m
" arrives at Harrisburg ... 3 30 p m
" " Philadelphia... 6 50 p m

ERIE MAIL leaves Erie daily... 3 25 p m
" " " Renovo... 10 35 p m
" " " Lock Haven... 11 25 p m
" " " Williamsport... 12 25 a m
" " arrives at Harrisburg. 3 22 a m
" " " Philadelphia.. 6 50 a m

EXP. NO. 6 leaves Erie ... 7 25 a m
" " Kane ... 11 10 a m
" " leaves Renovo... 4 45 p m
" " " arrives at Harrisburg... 10 00 p m
" " " Philadelphia... 4 30 a m

WMS'PORT EXP. lv,s Wms'port... 3 25 a m
" " arrives at Harrisburg. 6 10 a m
" " arrives at Philadelphia... 10 20 a m

Philada. Accom. leaves Williamsp't 4 00 p m
" " " Harrisburg 7 30 p m
" " arrives Philada at 10 15 p m

Erie Mail West, Niagra Express West, a Day Express East make close connection Lock Haven with B. E. V. R. R. trains.

Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R. at Corry with B. P & W. N. N; at Emporium with B. N. Y. & P. R. R. and at Driftwood with B. V. R. R.


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# Bellefonte Republican,

To Correspondents.—No communication published unless accompanied by the real name of the writer.

Correspondents should write upon but one side of the paper, and avoid the use of pale or fancy inks.

EDWARD T. TUTEN.


## Local Department.

—The man who wants but little here below is seldom disappointed especially if he is a printer.

—Judging from the coolness of the atmosphere there must have been some hail somewhere recently.

—We are sorry to record the fact of the serious illness of Mr. Hugh Taylor, at his home on East Howard street.

—The State College foot ball team, it is said, will this year be stronger than ever before. It has in it some very good men.

—It rained all of last night quite hard and has kept it up all of to-day, and at this writing there are few signs of a cessation.

—Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Cowher, of Fillmore, are rejoicing over the arrival of a young heir. It is a boy and weighs 12½ pounds.

—If a colored waiter should drop a platter containing a roast turkey the act would be productive of a grand complication of evils; namely, the downfall of Turkey, the overthrow of Greece, the breaking up of China and the humiliation of Africa.

—We again desire to call the attention of our readers to the fact that the greatest gathering of the season at Hecla park will be on October 6th, when the young people's religious societies of three counties will meet there, and we urge you all not to forget it.

—Owing to the weather the grange's picnic at Grange Park has thus far been a very slim affair. Of course the crowd is small, and the list of exhibitions, etc., not near so large as in former years. The management should have read Foster's weather predictions and they would then have seen that this was going to be a bad week for picnics.

### The State's Camp Equipage.

The canvas and camp equipage used by the national guard at the recent encampment has been returned to the state arsenal and is now being examined, folded and systematically stored away for future use. The canvas, with the exception of one tent, which was accidentally burned, is in a good condition as before the encampment. A number of the common tents, which have been in use by the guard since 1875, were damaged by a disinfectant used on them at Johnstown after the disastrous flood and will likely be condemned this fall by the state military board. The state now owns 3,800 common, 800 wall, 200 hospital and twenty new conical tents and 100 horse shelters. The new conical tents are used for guard house purposes.

### Marriage Licenses.

William Price and Sarah B. Brown, both of Liberty twp.

James D. Lambert, of Bellefonte, and Mary E. Noll, of Pleasant Gap.

Thomas E. Griffith and Rebecca Jane Lucas, both of Boggs twp.

John W. Whitman and Anna B. Puff, both of Centre Hall.

Clarence B. McCaleb and Emolyan B. Markle, both of Walker twp.

William E. Yearick and Estella M. Eckle, both of Madisonburg.

William H. Minnick, of Madisonburg, and Viola Stover, of Wolf's Store.

F. H. Stover, of Millheim, and Sarah Rishel, of Spring Mills.

Harry Lyons, of Spring twp., and Mary Etta Carson, of Bellefonte.

### Might Have Killed Him.

A man named Cary Diffenbaugh, of Tyrone, a few nights ago determined to sit under his grape arbor for the purpose of apprehending the thief who had been stealing his fruit. Dropping something on the ground he began to search for it. While on his hands and knees he saw that some one was watching him and the next moment he saw a club raised and brought down with great force towards his head. He dodged the blow and hastily grabbed his antagonist. He was somewhat surprised to learn that it was his wife, who, bent on a similar mission and not knowing that her husband was in the arbor, mistook him for the grape thief. Had she struck her husband she probably would have killed him.

### Reorganize It, by All Means.

Elsewhere in to-day's paper will be found a call for a meeting of Bellefonte business men to be held in the Wheelmen's Club rooms, Thursday evening, the 20th, for the purpose of re-organizing the Centre County Fair Association. This is a good move and one that should receive the undivided support of everybody in Bellefonte who is anxious to see the town push ahead, instead of retrograde. By all means, let the Fair Association be reorganized and let us next year have a fair here the likes of which was never before seen in Centre county.

### Special Notice.

A meeting will be held at the Bicycle rooms, over the Centre county bank, on Thursday evening, September 20th, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of reorganizing the Centre County Fair. All the business men are invited to attend.

## COUNCIL IN SESSION.

### What Bellefonte's Law Makers Done on Monday Evening.

Bellefonte borough council convened on Monday evening at 7.30 o'clock with every member present and President Miller presiding. Clerk Isaac Mitchell read the minutes of the previous session which were approved as read.

There were no verbal communications. A written communication was read from J. C. Meyer, Esq., submitting bill of costs in the injunction case of Robert McCalmont against the borough of Bellefonte, and asking for payment of the same. The matter was referred to the borough solicitor for investigation and report at the next meeting.

The Street committee reported progress in every branch of its business.

The Water committee reported work commenced on the digging of the ditch for the laying of the 12-inch pipe from the works to the diamond. They also reported a contract entered into to furnish water for domestic purposes only to Mrs. Mary B. J. Valentine, at an annual tax of $20. Mrs. Valentine to pay all expense of laying pipe, etc.

The Market, Fire and Police, Nuisance and Finance committees had no reports to submit.

The Village Improvement committee reported having conferred with representatives of the fire companies and having fixed the 5th, 6th and 7th of June, 1895, as the time for the celebration of the centennial anniversary of the borough of Bellefonte. The report was approved.

The question of repairs to the Logan hose house and council chamber was again brought before the council for consideration. The Fire and Police committee reported that Mr. Humes, owner of the building, refused to make necessary repairs unless the council would agree to lease the building for a term of three years or longer. After some little discussion the President directed the Fire and Police committee to make investigation as to the probable cost of a new building, suitable for all purposes, to be erected on the lot owned by the borough further east on Howard street, and to report the same at the next meeting of council.

Borough Solicitor Clement Dale reported the result of the damage case of James E. Solt against the borough, and also said that the court had refused his motion for a new trial.

The general condition of some of the pavements in Bellefonte was discussed at some length and then with the approval of the following bills council adjourned:

| | |
|---|---|
| Street pay roll | $32.95 |
| Thos. Shaughensey, market clerk | 1.00 |
| Water pay roll | 39.78 |
| Police pay roll | 35.00 |
| Phoenix Planing Mill Co., | 24 90 |
| E. B. Crider & Son lumber | 33,33 |
| " kindling wood | .50 |
| " supplies | 1.45 |
| McCalmont & Co., snow shovels | 2.25 |
| W. Fred Reynolds | 4.80 |
| James Harris & Co | 57.62 |
| Electric Light Co., boiler flues | 24.85 |
| J. H. Wetzel, surveyor | 5,50 |
| Total amount | $244.40 |

### Beech Creek Road.

A special despatch to the Philadelphia *Times* from Pittsburg under date of yesterday says: A big step was taken yesterday in the work of pushing the construction of the new Beech Creek trunk line from Pittsburg to the east. Fifty-five deeds of right of way were filed in the Indiana county courts, and the work of construction will now be pushed.

John Pitcairn, an eastern capitalist, and a brother of Robert Pitcairn, superintendent of the Pennsylvania railroad here, is at the head of the new system, which will be an aggressive competitor of the Pennsylvania. It will be formed of branch roads, the whole making a great system. The right of way deeds were filed by the Philadelphia and Pittsburg railroad, which will run across Indiana county, connecting Mahaffey with Punxsutawney, and passing through Little Mahoning, Cush Creek and Black Lick.

This is a rich coal and lumber territory, now almost inaccessible, and the road will be an important feeder to the trunk line. The work at this end, where the company will get into Pittsburg over the tracks of the Pittsburg and Shenango railroad, is also being pushed. The people back of the scheme say there is no question but that the new line will be opened for business, notwithstanding the opposition of the Pennsylvania.

### Special Temperance Day.

The Pennsylvania Women's Christian Temperance Alliance, (non-partisan and non sectarian,) sends cordial greeting, and earnest prayer that the following recommendation of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church shall likewise be adopted by all churches of whatever denomination, in Pennsylvania:

"*Resolved*, That while recognizing the importance of a wise discretion as to methods, we especially urge that temperance instruction be given from all our pulpits, in all our schools and in all our homes, and we recommend the recognition of the fourth Sabbath of September, or some approximate day, as a day for special instruction on this subject."

### Will Reopen This Week.

A dispatch from Washington says: Acting Comptroller Tucker to-day received a report from Examiner Henlein, who is in charge of the Second National bank, of Altoona, Pa., showing that the affairs of the institution have been put in such shape that it can be reopened for business without further delay. The bank has on hand and on deposit in other banks over $200,000 in cash and has secured sufficient extensions from its depositors to make it certain that it will be able to meet all demands promptly when the comptroller authorizes it to reopen. The authorization will be given within the next few days.

### Death of Mrs. Robert Cole.

The grim reaper death has again visited Bellefonte and taken from a home the loving wife and mother, leaving lonely and desolate the husband and father and three young children. After but about one week's illness Mrs. Anna Fulton Cole, wife of Robert Cole, died at her residence on East High street, just opposite the court house, Sunday evening at half past ten o'clock, her death being caused by blood poisoning. All that kind and loving friends could do, helped with the skill of four physicians was done, but all without avail. The grim reaper had lain his icy hand upon her and the brittle thread of existence was snapped asunder. Thrice sad though her death is the husband and friends have the blessed assurance of a life for her even after death. For many years she has been a member of the Methodist church and has lived an upright, christian life.

Deceased was aged 32 years. She leaves to mourn their loss a husband and three small children, the oldest aged six years and the youngest but nine months. Three sisters also survive her, namely: Mrs. Edminston, of State College; Mrs. Ed. Hassinger, of Lemont, and Mrs. Isaac Dawson, of this place.

### Put Up the Building.

The movement on the part of the borough council to have erected a public building on the Curtin lot on East Howard street, is a movement that should meet with the hearty approbation of all. A building could thereon be erected which would accommodate the Logan Fire company, the hook and ladder truck, with a good sized lockup in the rear and a stable still further back. On the second floor could be arranged a good council chamber and a room for the fire company to meet in. Therefore, by all means let this movement be pushed rather than allowed to relax, so that when Bellefonte celebrates its centennial anniversary it will at least have a respectable building in which its council can transact the borough business.

### The Street to be Paved.

From the Lock Haven papers we learn that the Pennsylvania railroad company has placed an order for 52,000 brick with the Mill Hall brick works, the same to be used in paving High street at the passenger station in this place. We are glad to see this evidence of progressiveness in the railroad for Bellefonte, and we conclude that it means the paving of the entire square between the main track and siding, both street and where the cabs stand.

As to the Mill Hall brick works they are evidently putting out a good quality of brick, as they have orders ahead for 1,000,000 brick for the city of Philadelphia, 25,000 for a school house in Renovo, and for several fine residences in Altoona and at State College.

### A Courageous Country Girl.

The DuBois Courier to-day prints the picture of Miss Ella Funk, the young woman who is now the heroine of that section of the State, by reason of her courageous action when robbers were in her father's home. The Courier says Miss Funk is 18 years old, the youngest of four daughters, and the only child that still lives at home with the old folks. She has snappy black eyes, weighs 160 pounds, is tall and symmetrical and as full of courage as a lemon is of the circus beverage. As she is also a very modest girl it is not known how many proposals she has had since last Wednesday, when she jumped from the roof and ran to a neighbors for assistance while the outlaws had her aged parents bound and gagged and were ransacking the house, but they have probably been many.

### Improvidence in Business.

The merchant who pays out good money for an advertisement that will not bring it back to him in increased measure is improvident; he might almost as well burn his money. But what shall be said of him who, having a sorce of clerks to wait on, say, a hundred callers daily, and a store so well located that the hundred callers might gather in an hour, should neglect the chance to gather them by the still stronger appeal to self-interest which publicity affords, and in so doing fails to keep his hands employed, loses the interest on his stock, and virtually squanders his good will and fixtures by piecemeal? Had he not better stop these leaks, and practice thrift, by getting into the newspapers and in touch with the people?

### Some Facts About Game Law.

The following are the dates on and after which it is lawful to shoot or trap the game indicated, as laid down by Pennsylvania law: Turkeys from Oct. 15 to Jan, 1; ducks from Sept. 1 to May 1; plover from July 15 to Jan 1; quail from Nov. 1 to Dec. 15, ruffed grouse or pheasant from Oct. 1 to Jan. 1; rail and reed birds from Sept, 1 to Dec. 1; elk and deer from Oct. 1. to Dec. 15; squirrels from Sept. 1 to Jan. 1. No shooting, hunting or fishing on Sunday under a penalty of $25.

### Death of Samuel Shirk.

Samuel Shirk, son of Samuel Shirk, living near the Forge, died this morning at 6 o'clock. His death was caused by some kidney affection. Deceased was aged 15 years, 4 months and 3 days. The funeral will take place on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock, interment at Valentines.

## HAPPILY WEDDED.

### Lycoming and Centre County Joined in Matrimony.

Married on the morning of Sept. 12th at the residence of her father, near Rebersburg, in the presence of over one hundred guests, Miss Rose Ellen Harter to Charles E. Mackey, of Williamsport. The marriage ceremony, which was performed by Rev. J. R. Brown, pastor of the Reformed church at Rebersburg, took place on the lawn, in front of the residence, amid blooming flowers, ornamental trees and a fair, smiling sky, making withal a scene to which the memories of those present will ever revert with pleasure.

The maids of honor were Miss Sallie P. Harter and Miss Edith M. Wolf, of Rebersburg. Immediately following the ceremony the guests were ushered into spacious dining halls, where a most sumptuous repast awaited them.

The parlor and dining halls were elaborately and very tastefully decorated with festoons of evergreens and beautiful ferns, while flowers in great abundance and variety, filled the air with a fragrance sweet and delightful.

The wedding presents were numerous and of great variety; both useful and ornamental, and withal, valuable; many of which are destined, during all the years alloted to the happy couple, quiet reminders of this great event.

Among the assembled guests were the following: Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Kants, Washington, D. C.; Charles B. Mackey, Williamsport; Mr. and Mrs. George Weymouth, Mrs. Dr. T. P. Meyer and daughter Rose, Lock Haven; Mrs. Jennie Best and daughter Florence, Ronceverte, W. Va., Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Rote, Salona; George S. Krumrine, Bellefonte; Mrs. Cyrus Walker and daughter Rose, Miss Mamie B. Walker, Clintondale; Mrs. J. W. Stover, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. G. Kerstetter, Miss Lizzie Keen, Millheim; J. W. Forster, Dr. Charles Musser, A. Musser, Aaronsburg; Superintendent of Centre County schools, Prof. C. L. Gramley and wife, Prof. Jasper Brungard and wife, Rebersburg; Arthur G. Ziegler, Philadelphia.

After the banquet, the happy couple started for Williamsport, their future home, amid a tremendous downpour of rice; yet they heeded not the showers, neither cared they for the fantastic appendants, which, somehow, became fixed to their baggage.

### A Dangerous Counterfeit.

Chief Hazen, of the secret service, gives notice of a very dangerous new counterfeit $20 United States silver certificate. It is of the series of 1891, check letter "C," plate No. 5, J. Fount Tillman, register; D. [illegible] Morgan, treasurer; portrait of Daniel Manning; small scalloped carmine seal. The note is well executed and is printed from an etched plate. In the portrait of Daniel Manning the moustache does not curl at the ends, as in the genuine, but runs out to stubbed ends. There is a white line outlining the entire left side of the face and neck. The treasury numbers are out of alignment, but their color is good. The parallel ruled lines in the panels containing the numbers are broken, leaving white spots. The color of green ink used on the back is too light, giving it a dull appearance.

### Small Game Plentiful.

Indications are that small game will be quite plenty in this vicinity during the fall. Reports are to the effect that squirrels, rabbits and pheasants are unusually numerous. Quail are reported from several portions of the country but it is to be hoped that gunners will not shoot any of them. They are just being started in this region and should be allowed to have several years to multiply before they are hunted.

In this connection we might add that some of our Bellefonte sportsmen had some success last week. James Bayard informed the writer that on Thursday he was out above Hunter's Park and succeeded in shooting four large gray squirrels and saw several others he did not get. This looks rather promising.

### Take a Chance.

The Undine fire company will to-day begin the sale of tickets for chancing off a handsome black walnut cabinet and writing desk. The article is a very valuable one. It required about four hundred feet of lumber to make it and it was entirely worked by hand. It was made by a Bellefonter, who spent the odd hours of some seven or eight months in its construction. The price of the tickets is 50 cents and the fortunate ticket holder will be announced at the annual ball on Thanksgiving eve.

This handsome cabinet can now be seen in Joseph Bros carpet store.

### A Big Order Given.

The New York Central Railroad company closed a contract with the Beech Creek coal companies a few days ago for 1,100,000 tons of coal. This coal will go over the Fall Brook system from Newberry to Lyons or Geneva. It will take 44,000 cars of 25 tons capacity each—1,100 trains of 40 cars each—to make the transfer from Clearfield county to the Central yards. The Central always used more than a million tons, but at other times the order has been "split up."—Renovo *News*.

### Contrary to Law.

An exchange remarks that some people think that a raffle is not in violation of the lottery law. Frank Eberle, of Westfield, was of that opinion. He wanted to dispose of his bicycle, and he had a lot of raffle tickets printed, which he sold at a stipulated price. Some of the tickets were sent through the mails. Now Frank is under bail in the sum of $1,000 for his appearance before the United States district court.


Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE


### Personal Pencillings.

Mrs. W. H. Bryson, of Philipsburg, widow of the late Lawyer Bryson, has moved to Bellefonte.

After a three week's visit with friends at Potter's Mills, Miss Maggie McClintick has returned to her home in Tyrone.

Miss Alice Wilson and Miss Katherine Harris departed Thursday evening for a week's visit with the McCormick's near Harrisburg.

Miss Ella Gates, who has spent the past three years with her brother and family in Bellefonte, departed on Saturday for her home in Loveville.

Miss Rebekah Blanchard has returned to college at Wellesley, Mass., and Miss Elsie Weaver, daughter of J. C. Weaver, has gone to Hagerstown, Md., to enter the Kee Mar college.

Miss Mary Cowdrick, of Clearfield, Pa., is a guest at the home of her uncle Mr. M. W. Cowdrick, on East Linn street. Miss Minnie Hewes, of Salladsburg, is also a guest at the same place.

Miss Bertha Denning, of Philipsburg, is visiting her friend, Miss Laura Rumberger, daughter of Register G. Rumberger, on Bishop street. Both young ladies will attend the granger's picnic this week.

Register and Recorder Alva S. Grow, of Clinton county, spent Thursday in Bellefonte. Alva is a candidate for re-election this fall and says his chances are as problematical as those of any other candidate.

Mrs. Fannie Baldridge, and son Frank, of Central City, departed last week for Pittsburg to attend the encampment, after which they will visit Mrs. B's sister at West Newton, remaining away several weeks.

Miss Lizzie Bittner, who has been visiting her aunt, Mrs. James McClure, departed on Thursday for her home in Salona. Miss Bittner, being a very pleasant and agreeable young lady, made many friends while here.

Misses Amanda Stull and Lydia Benner returned Monday evening from a two weeks' visit with friends in Johnstown and Pittsburg. They were accompanied home by Miss Stull's sister, Mrs. McKee, of Johnstown.

Mr. William Crook, of Harrisburg, stopped off in Bellefonte Saturday on his way home from the G. A. R. encampment in Pittsburg, spending the Sunday with his wife's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Levi Whippo, on Lamb street.

On Monday Mr. Jerre Twitmyer and George Royer, both of Dakota, Ill., arrived in Bellefonte. They took a C. R. R. of Pa. train for Zion, their former homes, where they will visit friends for a short time, and where Mr. Twitmyer's mother is lying very sick.

### Temperance Rally.

Clintondale is by all acknowledged to be the finest grove in this part of Pennsylvania. Most of the picnics to which people at this end of the line have gone have been held at Hecla. Therefore, the rally on Saturday, the 28th inst., under the auspices of the Clinton Loyal Temperance Legion will afford all an opportunity (and perhaps the last opportunity this season) to visit the beautiful Clintondale Park. Thirty-five cents for adults and 20 cents for children will be the round trip fare.

The attractions of the day will be equal and perhaps superior to those of any previous picnic. Among them is a literary and elocutionary contest for a Demorest medal. It will occur in the morning. L. G. Jordon of Philadelphia, and Homer L. Castle, Esq., of Pittsburg, who are among the finest orators in the State, and H. T. Ames, Esq., of Williamsport, whose ability is so well known, will be present to address the people. There will be a great deal of hand music, and several choirs of vocal music, including a Bellefonte quartette.

The best spring water will be provided especially for this occasion, says the *Magnet*.

### Silk Waists.

Fancy silk waists will continue their unexampled popularity, and be worn with silk skirts for dressy occasions, and with tailor gowns when it is desirable to remove the coats. They are made of every sort of silk but the bright plaids and checks have the greatest vogue at the present moment, and are likely to continue in use throughout the winter. Indeed, plaid silk has the first place for many uses just now, being seen in almost all capes, in many coats, and even in petticoats and dress linings.—*From "Review of Fashions," Demorest's Magazine for October.*

Ripans Tabules are always ready.

## BELLEFONTE'S CENTENNIAL.

### The Great Event to be Celebrated in June, 1895.

As is well known by many of our readers, the year 1895 will mark the one hundredth anniversary of the laying out of Bellefonte, and it has been the intention all along to make it the occasion of a grand celebration. The only thing that has been unsettled in this respect was the date, but that is now finally arranged and our citizens should begin work at once to make the occasion one of the greatest times ever known in the history of the town.

The dates fixed by the borough council are Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, the 5th, 6th and 7th days of June, 1895. One of the days will be taken up with a grand display of the various lodges, civic societies, etc. Another will be devoted to an industrial display of our manufacturing industries and mercantile establishments, and the other, by an arrangement with the fire companies, will be the occasion of the firemen's district convention. All in all it will be a big time, and everybody should take a certain amount of pride in trying to have our town look its best at that time, and thus show what the progressive spirit of one hundred years has done for Bellefonte. So get to work, everybody, and push the movement for all it is worth.

### "What a Boy Saw in the Army"

The above comprehensive title is the name given to a new book by Dr. Jesse Bowman Young, well known all over Pennsylvania, his native State, as a brave and gallant soldier of the war for the Union, as also a preacher, lecturer, and writer of the highest rank.

The story is one of fascinating interest. Among the many books touching upon the events of the great civil war, few that we have read are so graphic in description, so comprehensive and accurate in detail, so varied in incident, and so elegantly written as is this book from the pen of Dr. Young. To read it is to live over again the scenes and incidents of that tremendous struggle.

Dr. Young is master of a style as vigorous as it is picturesque, and his description of the battles, the seiges, the march, and indeed the whole paraphernalia of war gives him high rank as a writer of war literature.

His description of the battles of Pittsburg Landing, Fort Donelson, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, and above all, Gettysburg, are worthy of a place alongside the "sea fight" and "chariot race" in *Ben-Hur*.

Every old soldier should have a copy of this remarkable book, and every family should secure it, and above all, every boy who loves his country and his country's flag, and wants to learn of the sacrifices that were endured in order to preserve the integrity of the Union, should not fail to read this book.

We invite the attention of our readers to the advertisement in another column.

### Union County Fair.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Co. will sell Excursion Tickets to Brook Park September 25th to 28th good for return passage until September 19th 1894 inclusive at reduced rates account Union County Fair to be held at Brook Park near Lewisburg September 25th, 26th, 27th and 28th 1894.

Special Trains will be run between Coburn and Brook Park and between Lewisburg and Brook Park. Tickets Agents will furnish information as to rates trains &c.

### Couldn't Recover Damages.

After spending $1,000 in lawyers fees to find out that they could not recover damages from the South Fork fishing club for loss to their property by the great flood of May 31, 1889, the organization of Johnstown business men, which was formed for this purpose, has disbanded. The money subscribed to prosecute the club was donated to a hospital, and all proposed suits for damage will be abandoned.

### The Farmer's Busy Time.

The farmers are busy now with their fall work, and they find the days too short for them. The rains of the past week has made the ground too wet in some sections for seeding, but the sowing of the wheat is generally pretty well advanced, and many farmers have finished. Corn cutting has begun, and the work is being rushed in order to be ready for early frost if it comes.

### Clinton County Fruit Crop.

The fruit crop in Clinton county this year is large and up to the average with the exception of peaches. The fruit growers in the county have given much attention to the planting of good varieties and the result has been that home grown fruit is equal in quality to any grown in the state.

—The chestnut trees give promise of a large crop this fall.